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THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

CINCINNATI'S SHARE IN OHIO POLITICS—WEDNESDAY'S CONVENTION—CANDIDATES AND THEIR PROSPECTS—JUDGE TAFT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 29, 1875.

Although this city is situated in the extreme south-western corner of the State, it is, and has always been, to a great extent, the political centre of Ohio. Whenever anything great or small is exciting the attention of either Republicans or Democrats here is where the best view is to be obtained. Desiring to get some idea of the muddle now existing in the State, here therefore I came, and have not been wholly without reward. But it may be said in the outset that to unravel the tangled thread of Ohio politics is a task of no little difficulty. Hamilton County—which is Cincinnati—has a great deal more to do with deciding events than its population warrants, and if any one has ever thoroughly understood Hamilton County politics he is yet to be discovered. Mr. Murat Halstead thinks he does, and his version of the matter, which will be presently given, will enable the reader to judge of the difficulties which a stranger must encounter who comes into this State and attempts to write intelligently of its politics. Nevertheless by hard work and mixing with men of all classes it can be done, and the results of that sort of an effort are now given.

This Fall the people of Ohio must elect several of the most important State officers, consisting of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, and member of the Board of Public Works. Here are offices enough to be filled to make things lively, and it may be said with entire truth that things are quite lively enough to meet the views of one who has the most extreme views in the matter. A dog fight in a frontier village could not more entirely engross public attention than does the question of finding candidates for these places at this moment absorb the people—or more correctly the Republican portion—of Ohio. In cars, hotels, bar-rooms, on street corners, you hear about delegates. Squabbles are referred to, chances are discussed as to the persons such and such delegates will vote for. One reason, no doubt, for this general interest is the fact that the Republican Convention of Ohio is not a close corporation, and its action can never be predicted with certainty. Its membership is always based on one delegate for every 400 votes cast for the leading candidate on the Republican ticket, and one delegate for any fraction of 200 votes or over. This always makes a very large convention, and that of Wednesday next has 547 members. It is not intended to discuss the question whether this is a wise arrangement or not, as my sole purpose is to state the facts, in order to show that a convention of this size is so little likely to be managed by a small clique after it has assembled that the selection of delegates naturally becomes an important matter. Therefore the primaries are more fully attended and excite more interest here than they do in such States as New-York and Pennsylvania, but especially in the latter, where the membership is so small that the action of the Convention can be stated in advance with tolerable safety.

CANDIDATES FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

It is not singular that everybody should be excited, for not only are great interests at stake, but Ohio will be the first to pass upon them by her October election. And what adds to the excitement is that the Republicans are completely at sea regarding a candidate for Governor. He would be rash in the extreme who should undertake from present indications to point out the nominee of Wednesday's convention. Yet the field from which it must choose is by no means a large one. The only gentlemen thus far urged or named are Hon. Alphonso Taft, of Hamilton; Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Sandusky; ex-Gov. Edward F. Noyes, of Hamilton; Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, of Williams; Hon. H. V. Horton, of Meigs, and Hon. William Allen, of Darke. All these gentlemen are well and favorably known in the politics of the State, except, perhaps Judge Taft. Mr. Allen has been in Congress, and is a man of unblemished reputation. The latter can also be said of Mr. Horton, who has likewise been in Congress, but who is so fully occupied by his large iron interests that he does not seek, and probably would not take, the office. Gen. Sherwood is another ex-member of Congress, and has some celebrity. It is understood he wants the nomination, and he will develop some strength in the convention. Gov. Noyes is well known from his recent admirable administration of the office, and would make a strong candidate; but it is declared that he will not take the nomination. The salary of the Governor of Ohio would not make a millionaire of any one in any reasonable time, and Gov. Noyes, who lost all his law practice while in office, has determined to let honors go for the present and make a living. Next on the list is Gov. Hayes, who is perhaps best known of all, for he made an excellent army record, was an admirable Chief Magistrate of the State, and a prominent member of Congress. The great question of the hour is, whether Gov. Hayes is to be really urged upon the convention, for if he is it is conceded that he has a better chance than anyone else of securing the nomination. But he wrote a letter last week declining to be a candidate, and it is difficult to see how he can now withdraw from the position he has taken. If he is not before the convention then the most formidable candidate is Judge Taft. Now, the natural question outside the State, should he be nominated would be, Who is Judge Taft? No man is better or more favorably known in Ohio, or more correctly, perhaps, in its south-western part, than Judge Taft. A lawyer of long experience and great ability, he is thoroughly acquainted with governmental affairs. Having a character no less pure than it is strong, he has never sought office, and never taken it but once, when he served for a short time on the bench of the Superior Court of this city. He is strongly supported for the nomination by the *Gazette*, *Commercial*, and *Volksblatt*, of this city, and it is well known that the two latter have not lately been troubling themselves much to secure good candidates for the Republicans. Mr. Halstead explained his course by saying that the nomination of Judge Taft would mean something. It would mean liberality, enlightenment, advancement, in short, true reform, and he was anxious for reform. The Democrats had proved they would do nothing in this line, and he was willing to help the Republicans do something. Mr. Halstead added that he had been surprised at the leaven of good left in the Republican party, for the suggestion of Judge Taft had met with a favorable response so general as to be highly gratifying.

JUDGE TAFT'S PROSPECTS.

That Mr. Halstead was not wrong in this assertion is shown by the fact that Judge Taft is the only candidate who will go before the Convention with any well-developed strength. His friends claim he is sure of 6 votes in Butler, 8 in Clark, 5 in Champaign, 20 in Cuyahoga, 6 in Erie, 7 in Greene, 30 at least in Hamilton, 8 in Huron, 10 in Lucas, 16 in Montgomery, 7 in Portage, 7 in Ross, 5 in Sandusky, 8 in Seneca, and 7 in Warren, making a total of 156. It will require 274 votes to nominate, but it is urged by the friends of Judge Taft that with so large a vote on the first ballot he cannot easily be defeated, and there appears to be much reason in their argument. But, that they do not urge him upon the party in any factious spirit is proved by an article in the *Gazette* of yesterday in which it is said that "the immediate friends of Judge Taft will most assuredly consult the representatives of other parts of the State, and especially of the Western Reserve, and unless that section will heartily support him, no effort will be made to nominate him. This is the feeling in Cincinnati among the friends of Judge Taft, and it fairly represents the views of that gentleman himself. He would not force himself upon the party if he could. He attaches a great deal more importance to the success of the party in the approaching contest than to his own success as a candidate, and under no circumstances would he risk the former in order to gratify any ambition he may have in the latter direction. This is the kind of a Republican Judge Taft is."

In concluding this review of the chances for the Governorship it may be said that at present they appear to be in favor of Judge Taft. But happily the Republicans are in any case sure of an acceptable candidate. Concerning the other places on the ticket nothing can be said now, nor probably at any time before the Convention; nor is it a matter of any interest outside the State.

PREPARING FOR THE CONVENTION.

THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE COMMITTEES—IT IS PROBABLE THAT JUDGE TAFT WILL RECEIVE THE NOMINATION FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 31.—Preparations for the organization of the convention are nearly completed. Hon. Lorenzo Danford, member of Congress from the Sixteenth District, will be the temporary Chairman. The several committees will be arranged by the delegates from the several districts in caucus before the meeting, and as a consequence the session will not be protracted, for there is now almost a certainty that there will be no contest except on Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer, both of which will be short ones. Many delegates are coming here warmly in favor of Hayes, but he has placed himself in such a position that he cannot take the nomination. Judge Taft must, therefore, be the candidate, and the chances are he will be named by acclamation. Mack, of Sandusky, Stimpson, of Marietta, and Rowland, of Ashtabula, are named for Lieutenant Governor, and are all acceptable men. The candidates for Treasurer are legion. Returning to the platform, it may be added that it will probably declare for hard money and against any division of the school fund.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

BOTH SIDES NERVED FOR THE CONTEST OVER THE ORGANIZATION—CAUCUSES PREPARATORY TO TO-MORROW'S WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., May 31.—The New-Hampshire Legislature is beginning to convene. Three-fourths of the Representatives elect are present in Concord to-night. The Republicans have been in session in Rumford Hall, and the Democrats at the Phenix Hall. The situation is yet unsettled. The meetings to-night were merely preliminary, to consider known facts, to appoint committees to procure additional facts for to-morrow night's caucuses, and other committees to prepare resolutions and mark out courses of action for adoption by the Representatives of either party. The Democrats talked just as they have talked all along. They indorsed the action of the Governor and Council in the strongest terms, and denounced the Republican movement as an attempt to overthrow free government, and to create a revolution in the State. They did not announce definitely their purposes as to controlling the House. This matter they hold in advisement. It is generally understood, however, that the Democratic Representatives will not unite in supporting the Clerk of the old House if he attempts any barefaced usurpation. The meeting of Republican Representatives was especially harmonious. They were united to a man. They will organize the House at all hazards. This was the manifest feeling of the caucus. Equally determined were they upon the Senatorial contest. The Senate, they said, was to be a Republican body, and they proposed to make it such. As to the means they were not decided, but it was the unanimous feeling that there should be no hasty, ill-judged action. The report of a compromise published this morning is false. There have been no steps toward compromise. There will be no compromise, the Republicans say, which does not recognize as its basis the rights of the party to control both House and Senate. Throughout the State there is a deep interest in the questions at issue, and when the Legislature convenes on Wednesday morning there will be hundreds here in Concord to listen, advise, and support.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 1—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen throughout the Atlantic States, with north-east to south-east winds and generally clear weather. Falling barometer and increasing south-east winds have prevailed over the Lake region, the South-west and North-west, with occasional rains in the latter region. The area of lowest barometer continues west of Wisconsin. The rivers have fallen, and especially at Vicksburg, except the Missouri, which has risen, especially at Omaha.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tuesday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States falling followed by rising barometer, increasing south and east winds, warmer, partly cloudy, and clear weather, and possibly local rains in the Western Gulf States.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, south and east winds, falling or stationary barometer, warmer, followed by cooler, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, southerly winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or higher pressure.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary barometer, easterly winds, and warmer, partly-cloudy weather.

The rivers will continue slowly falling, except a rise in the Missouri.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	58°	61°	3:30 P. M.	83°	80°
6 A. M.	60°	60°	6 P. M.	74°	73°
9 A. M.	64°	66°	9 P. M.	71°	66°
12 M.	79°	72°	12 P. M.	68°	65°

Average temperature yesterday 67⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 69⅝°

VICTIMS OF THE HOLYOKE DISASTER.

MONTREAL, May 31.—The charred remains of some of the victims of the terrible fire at the South Holyoke (Mass.) Catholic Church arrived here to-day. When the train crossed the line there were eighteen coffins on board, eleven of which were left at way stations.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANTI-THIRD-TERM LETTER.

SENTIMENT AMONG THE OFFICIALS AT THE CAPITAL—ARREST OF A GANG OF OPERATORS IN STOLEN AND ALTERED SECURITIES—WHERE CERTAIN INSURANCE COMPANIES OBTAIN THEIR UNITED STATES BONDS—MODE OF ALTERING THE SECURITIES—THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SIOUX.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President's letter on the "third term" has been the constant theme of discussion to-day, but Washington is deserted by all prominent politicians, and the impression made upon them cannot be ascertained here. There is here, however, a large class of office-holders who are supposed to be especially desirous for the President's re-election, and there are those outside of office who have been accused of connection with a terrible plot of usurpation intended to place upon the head of the President the crown of an Emperor. Some of them, no doubt, were, by disposition, "fit for stratagems and spoils," but they were at least powerless. It may be regarded as evidence of the President's sincerity, that all these "dangerous classes" accept the expressions of the letter as made in perfect good faith, and they do not think of the President as a Cæsar thrusting away a proffered crown that it may be presented to him again. The question will apparently be considered by Republicans everywhere as settled, and any attempts by opposition politicians to retain it as an element in political discussion must surely fail. The President says he is not a candidate, and the people who have made a campaign slogan of the assertion that he is profess to be confident that he could not in any event be re-elected. So the country may be considered safe. It was stated by the President's friends last Winter that one reason why he would not decline a renomination was because he wished to avoid criticism for refusing that which was not offered him.

Extensive operations in fraudulent securities have just been developed through the joint operations of the Government Secret Service Bureau and Pinkerton's Agency, which promises rich developments, and which may lead to the apprehension of some parties hitherto supposed to be highly respectable. The main business of the conspirators was dealing in stolen bonds and securities. The gang would purchase stolen registered bonds and remove the names of the original payees by means of chemicals and substitute other names. The stolen bonds thus altered would then be loaned to individuals and corporations for a certain premium, to be used as collaterals in borrowing money and to pass as assets in any examinations ordered under State laws. George F. Hilt, Manager of the Safeguard Insurance Company of Philadelphia, lately exploded, borrowed from the gang to give financial standing to his institution, $68,000 in registered United States bonds and $30,000 in Chicago and North-western Railroad bonds, which had been stolen and changed in the manner described. In December last Hilt was arrested and held for having these bonds. He claimed to be unacquainted with their real character, and gave information which led to the arrest in New-York on Saturday last of Robert H. Wishart, alias J. E. Bachelor. To-day John Gaw, John Stephenson, Pete Burns, who married the widow of the notorious counterfeiter, Cregar, one Helmbold, and a Mrs. Rainey, were arrested in Philadelphia. Three $1,000 registered bonds were found on Mrs. Rainey which had not been altered. These were in the name of Mr. Ottinger, of Raleigh, N. C., who had filed a caveat at the Treasury Department and had payment stopped. It is supposed that the trial of these parties will lead to important discoveries and expose several bogus insurance companies which are doing business on assets made up of stolen and altered securities. A counterfeit plate was also captured in New-York, and at the time of arrest the officers were negotiating with Mrs. Rainey for the delivery of a large quantity of counterfeit money.

THE INDIAN CHIEFS.

The Indian council will be again held to-morrow, and the talk will without doubt be interesting. The condition of affairs at the Red Cloud Agency will be further investigated. Prof. Marsh, in referring to the statements of Red Cloud on Friday last, is confident of the substantial truth of the representations first made to him by the latter. Prof. Marsh also denies that there is anything like a quarrel between him and Agent Saville. This is of less consequence than the knowledge of the true condition of affairs at the agency, concerning which much remains to be heard. There can be no question but the Indian service, like the revenue service and the postal department, is beset at every turn by fraudulent contractors and rings. There are great losses to the Government and the Indians in consequence. The immediate duty of the department now is to discover whether fraud has been practiced at the Red Cloud Agency, and if it has, to inflict punishment and establish safeguards for the future.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR PAY OF THE ARMY RUNNING SHORT.

A general order issued from the War Department announces that "the appropriation made by the last Congress for the pay of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875," is $900,000 short of the sum estimated by the War Department, and the present indications are that the appropriation will prove deficient. It may then be impracticable to make complete payment to the Army for the time covered by the muster period ending June 30, 1875; and the balance of the funds of the appropriation in question will, with a view to making the deficiency fall equally upon all, be applied as follows: Final statements of discharged men and actual traveling expenses of officers and others to be paid in full; officers and enlisted men to be paid as far as practicable for the month of May; any sum remaining after these payments are provided for may be applied, so far as it will go, to the payment alike of officers and enlisted men for such part (ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty days) of June as it may be found sufficient to cover; dues to officers and enlisted men for time prior to July 1, 1875, not covered by the payment herein contemplated, will be paid as soon as Congress shall have passed the required deficiency bill. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, will become available July 1, 1875, and will be applicable to time subsequent to that date.

REDUCING THE FORCE IN THE PENSION OFFICE.

The Commissioner of Pensions has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior saying that, on account of the limited appropriation at his disposal, he has selected the names of nearly fifty male and female clerks whose services will be dispensed with on the 30th of June. He closes his letter as follows: "Fully appreciating the necessity, as suggested by you, of a thorough and effective organization, and a prompt and vigorous administration of the bureau, in order that the interests of the thousands of maimed soldiers and sailors, and the dependent widows and orphans of those who fell in defense of the country, may be fully protected, I have recommended for dismissal only those employes whose services can be dispensed with with the least detriment to the public service."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GREECE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

A letter has been received from Hon. J. M. Read, Minister at Greece, informing his Government that Greece, though profoundly impressed with the importance of the subject, is compelled to decline the invitation to participate in the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Her industries are but just born, says the Grecian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and therefore undeveloped, and the condition of the finances of Greece will not warrant her in attempting any display.

YELLOW FEVER.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department this morning from Key West, Fla., announces that there was one death there yesterday afternoon from yellow fever. No other cases are reported.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE MODE OF FURNISHING INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The Indians have been holding councils among themselves to-day, and, although they are not fully agreed upon their policy, they have decided to meet the Secretary of the Interior to-morrow at 10 o'clock and reply to his propositions. Prof. Marsh called on the President this morning and had a long conversation with him on Indian affairs. The Professor showed him some statements from Army officers, confirming the former reports of the bad character of the supplies furnished to the Indians at the Sioux agencies. The President expressed interest in the welfare of the Indians, and a firm determination to correct any abuse in their management. He seemed to think that the best way to secure an honest delivery of supplies to Indians was to have them sent throug the Commissary Department of the Army. He expressed a determination to keep all intruders out of the Black Hills until the Indian title is extinguished. The conversation showed that the President had studied the subject with great care, and had an earnest desire to adopt such means as would best promote the permanent interests of the Indians.

THE CURRENCY.

The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$71,722 50
Legal-tender notes, series 1874	45,735,353 00
Legal-tender notes, new issue	39,742,625 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	291,586,022 00
One-year notes of 1863	69,215 00
Two-year notes of 1863	21,500 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	28,900 00
Compound interest notes	386,430 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,335,554 02
Fractional currency, second issue	3,146,034 15
Fractional currency, third issue	3,209,083 86
Fourth issue, first series	7,485,466 57
Fourth issue, second series	2,097,472 50
Fourth issue, third series	7,365,263 50
Fifth issue	15,976,898 40
Total	$421,257,540 50

DISMISSED.

Col. A. E. Boone, of Tennessee, a fourth-class clerk in charge of the Pay Division of the Sixth Auditor's Office, was dismissed to-day for alleged complicity in the late contract frauds.

THE RAILROAD WAR AND THE MAILS.

THE THREATENED PROHIBITION OF BALTIMORE AND OHIO POSTAL CARS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—After a long and earnest discussion to-day by the Postmaster General and Mr. Garrett, of the question of carrying the mails between this city and New-York, the Postmaster General dictated a letter, which was at once sent to Col. Scott, of the following import:

That the Post Office Department feels fully satisfied with the manner in which the mail service has been conducted between this city and New-York by both roads, and would very much regret to have anything occur to disturb or interfere with existing arrangements.

This places the entire responsibility upon Col. Scott. Nothing further will be done until an answer shall be received from him to this letter. The letter sent last week by Strickland Kneass stated that postal cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would not be allowed to pass over the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad after June 1.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND THE WESTERN MAILS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 31.—President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when interviewed in Chicago a few days ago, was reported to have said that the Postmaster General had written to the effect that if the Pennsylvania Railroad did not carry the mails in the Baltimore and Ohio cars over their new division he (the Postmaster General) would withdraw all the Western mails from the Pennsylvania Railroad. When Mr. Scott saw this statement, seemingly so authoritatively made by Mr. Garrett, he wrote to the Postmaster General asking him for the facts in the case, and received to-day the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.

Hon. Thomas A. Scott, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

In reply to yours of the 28th, I would state that I have written no letter to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the effect that I would withdraw the Western mails from your road. I have written no letter except one transmitting a copy of Mr. Kueass' letter of May 19, in which I made no statement. I learn from Mr. Garnett, who is here, that the newspaper report of his conversation is incorrect.

(Signed,) MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred about 8 o'clock last evening in the jewelry store of George Falk, No. 189½ Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. The fire was discovered before it had attained serious proportions, and the Fire Department arriving quickly the flames were easily put out. An examination of the place, made by Inspector Waddy, led that officer to suspect that the fire was of incendiary origin. It was discovered that the fire started on a bench, in the rear of the shop, in a bundle of rags. Near the bench was a can half filled with benzine, and all round it were scattered pieces of kindling wood. Six other bottles, partially filled with benzine, were found on the shelves in different parts of the store. Falk had carried on the jewelry business for several years, but failed last Fall, taking, at the time, advantage of the Bankruptcy law. There is a small and very poor quality of stock in the store, upon which Falk says that he has an insurance of $6,500 in the Manhattan and Germania Companies, of New-York, and in a Pennsylvania company, the name of which could not be ascertained. The name of C. Falk is over the door, while George Falk's name is painted on a sign in the back of the store. Many of the neighbors say that they saw Samson Falk, a boy sixteen years of age, and the son of George Falk, leaving the store a few minutes before the fire. All these circumstances led Inspector Waddy to believe that the fire was of incendiary origin. He therefore arrested the boy Falk, and notified Fire Marshal Morne of the facts in the case. By those living in the vicinity much indignation was expressed against the Falks last night. Falk says his loss will be about $5,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 31.—The total loss by yesterday's fire foots up about $550,000, and the total amount of insurance about $450,000. The companies most interested are the Ætna, of Hartford, $60,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $30,000; National, of Hartford, $10,000; Watertown, of New-York, $16,000; Continental, of New-York, $11,000; Home, of New-York, $17,000; Niagara, $11,000; North British, $23,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $12,500; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $11,500; and the Queens, of London, $16,000.

A fire in Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday destroyed the store-house and sheds of Willis & L. A. Cook and Jacob Morse. The loss is perhaps $5,000. Peter Hardmore lost $1,000 worth of leaf tobacco. He is insured in the Citizens' Company, of Newark, N. J.

Quirk's tannery, at Digby, N. S., was burned yesterday. Loss, $10,000.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

HEAVY FAILURES IN ENGLAND.

THE ABERDARE IRON COMPANY FAIL—LIABILITIES £750,000—OTHER FAILURES.

LONDON, June 1—5:30 A. M.—The Aberdare Iron Company has failed with liabilities to the amount of £750,000. Their nominal assets are estimated at £980,000. This sum is the total valuation of their works, together with those of the Plymouth Iron Company, which is one concern with the Aberdare Company.

This failure involves Sanderson & Co., bill brokers, and Gilead A. Smith. Their liabilties are placed at £600,000, for the greater part of which their creditors hold securities. James Dawbarn is also involved. The latter's liabilities are estimated at £34,000, and assets £25,000.

The *Times* comments on the failure of the Iron Companies, and Sanderson & Co., as follows: "We regret very much to record a double failure, which will probably produce results similar to those which followed the collapse of Overend, Gurney & Co. It is said that the Sandersons are involved with the iron companies to the extent of £800,000, and that the aggregate liabilities will amount to several millions sterling.

THE RECENT EUROPEAN WAR RUMORS.

AN UNSIGNED LETTER IN THE LONDON TIMES—IMMINENCE OF HOSTILITIES DURING ONE PERIOD.

LONDON, May 31.—An unsigned letter in the *Times* gives a clear explanation of the recent warlike rumors. The writer says a few weeks ago the German representatives at the various European Courts officially complained that France was arming, with a view to the early resumption of war. Gen. Von Schweinitz, the German Minister in Vienna, declared that owing to Germany's long suffering, war had not yet broken out. The Czar telegraphed the Emperor William, entreating him to postpone operations until the Berlin interview. He also instructed the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James to suggest the co-operation of Great Britain in behalf of peace.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY THE EARL OF DERBY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—THE INTIMATION BY GERMANY THAT THE FRENCH ARMY WAS A SOURCE OF DANGER—THE GOOD OFFICES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 31.—In the House of Lords this evening Earl Russell asked that the correspondence between Great Britain and the Continental powers, arising out of the recent war alarm, be laid before the House.

The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, replied that he sympathized with the curiosity of those who had watched the course of foreign affairs during the last few weeks. The Government desired to conceal nothing it had done, but it would be impossible to give a fair account without largely using confidential communications relating to the policy and opinions of other Governments, who would object to such disclosure. The publication of these communications would prevent English diplomatists from receiving information in the future, and to submit a mutilated correspondence might mislead the House. The causes of dispute were liable to recur, therefore it was not desirable, in the interests of peace, to give publicity to the details of the controversy.

Lord Derby then proceeded to state that persons highest in authority in Berlin of late openly declared that the French army had become a source of danger to Germany because its magnitude showed a determination on the part of France to renew the war; that Germany, in self-defense, might feel impelled to strike the first blow to secure peace, and that it was necessary that the French army should be considerably reduced. This language, repeated by German representatives here and elsewhere, created extreme uneasiness in France. The French Government immediately disclaimed all warlike intentions. Lord Derby said he accepted this declaration as entirely sincere. He believed no statesman in France contemplated a renewal of the war. France, after her humiliations, naturally desired to have an army which would give her the influence to which she considered herself entitled. One of the difficulties was that the French were unable to conceive that German apprehensions were genuine. They regarded the representations made by Germany as a pretext for a fresh war. It seemed to her Majesty's Government that there was a mutual misunderstanding, which might lead to grave consequences, for Germany's next step might have been a formal request for France to discontinue her armament, while France, on the other hand, would probably accelerate it, and thereby confirm the suspicions of Germany. The existence of this mutual distrust afforded a good opportunity to offer the friendly offices of England. The Russian Government saw things in the same light, and the visit of the Emperor Alexander to Berlin supplied the means of supporting England's representations.

Lord Derby concluded by declaring that England had done her duty without sacrifices, past, present, or prospective. She had entered into no engagements and made no pledges; but her policy of non-intervention did not mean isolation or indifference to the peace of Europe.

THE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—MR. DISRAELI'S SUPPORTERS ON THE QUESTION.

LONDON, May 31.—The House of Commons to-night resumed the consideration of the question of privilege.

The motion offered by the Marquis of Hartington on May 4 was taken up. It was to the effect that the House should not entertain any complaint with respect to the publication of its proceedings except in cases of willful misrepresentation or when publication is prohibited, and that strangers shall not be obliged to withdraw unless they are disorderly, or by special direction of the House.

This motion was negatived.

Mr. Disraeli then moved that if attention is called by any member to the presence of strangers, the House shall decide by division whether they withdraw; furthermore that the Speaker be empowered to order their withdrawal whenever he thinks fit.

Mr. Disraeli's motion was unanimously adopted.

LONDON, May 31.—A meeting of the Conservative members of Parliament was held at the residence of Mr. Disraeli to-day, when an understanding was arrived at as to the general policy of the Government on the question of privilege. No reporters were present.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PAUL BOYTON'S COURSE ACROSS THE CHANNEL THIRTY-FOUR MILES.

LONDON, May 31.—It is estimated that Paul Boyton in crossing the tides and currents of the Channel paddled thirty-four miles.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

A FRIENDLY ARRANGEMENT LIKELY TO BE REACHED BY RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 31.—The *Post* says it has reason to believe that there is every likelihood of the Governments of Russia and England coming to a friendly arrangement on the question of Central Asia.

SPAIN.

ARREST OF TWO GENERALS FOR COMPLICITY IN A CONSPIRACY.

MADRID, May 31.—It is reported that Gens. Socias and Patino have been arrested for complicity in a Republican conspiracy.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

A CIRCULAR FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO JUDGES AND MARSHALS REGARDING EXPENDITURES—EXTRAVAGANCE DENOUNCED.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following circular to the Circuit and District Judges, the District Attorneys, and Marshals of the United States, was issued to-day from the Department of Justice:

Assuming the duties of Attorney General of the United States, I find that the appropriation for the expenses of the courts for the present fiscal year is nearly exhausted. I find also, that in some of the judicial districts the expenses have been extravagant without necessity and without honesty. Severer economy and stricter accountability must be enforced at all hazards. It is known to the Attorney General that in many instances a large number of witnesses have been kept for many days in attendance upon the courts and paid for such attendance, whose testimony was not of the slightest value, and who, in many cases, did not testify at all, but were mere lazy loungers about the court for the sake of the fees; that exorbitant and unnecessary charges for the arrest, transportation, and keeping of prisoners, for jurors, and for mileage, have frequently been made, and that in other respects extravagance has prevailed which cannot be tolerated. Hereafter the District Attorneys will be held responsible for the number of witnesses who attend the courts, and Marshals will subpœna such witnesses only as the District Attorney may, in writing, direct. The order of the District Attorney directing the Marshal to subpœna witnesses must state the names of witnesses and the time when their attendance is required. Each Marshal must keep a record of the names of all witnesses who attend, and the exact dates when they attend, and he must obtain a certificate from the Clerk of the Court stating the day on which each witness testifies. Such certificate of the Clerk and direction of the District Attorney, relating to witnesses, must accompany the Marshal's accounts when sent for audit. The records above required must be kept by the various District Attorneys and Marshals, in a book for the inspection of a special agent of this department. Marshals must, in like manner, keep a record of the names of all persons paid as jurors, or paid for the arrest, transportation, or keeping of prisoners, and the exact date of the service of such persons, and also when, where and how the mileage charged was earned. The Attorney General respectfully calls the attention of the Circuit and District Judges of the United States to the act of Feb. 22, 1875, relating to fees and costs, and asks the especial aid of the courts in compelling a strict enforcement of that statute. The Attorney General will hereafter require a duplicate of every account certified by the Judge, under the act of Feb. 22, 1875, and which is forwarded for audit and payment, to be filed with the Clerk of the Court. When such account is certified, evidence that the same is so filed must accompany the account.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Attorney General.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE STRIKE—PROSPECTS OF A RESUMPTION—THE MINERS BECOMING DESPONDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 31.—For about two weeks the belief has been gaining ground here that a resumption of the work at the mines would pretty certainly take place on or about the 1st of June. This belief grew so strong as May drew to a close that it was shared by the other regions, and to some extent by the market abroad. It was even reported that the collieries were getting their mules in from pasture, and making all arrangements to start, but on Saturday no immediate signs of a resumption being apparent, confidence in these prophecies weakened, and to-day nothing has been heard of them. Your correspondent has made a thorough canvas of the situation, and finds it little altered, though that little is for the better. The operators having rejected the men's compromise of $15 a week, the men in turn again rejected the operators' terms, and there are now no visible signs of an agreement between them. Nevertheless some inroads are being made on the positions of the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, and two or three points have been captured for the 1875 basis. A few others are wavering, and at two negotiations are now pending for a resumption of work on operators' terms. There is much dissatisfaction among the well-mixed nationalities represented in the Ashland District, some being anxious to resume on any terms, while other nationalities still insist on holding out. All these are hailed as signs that the end is approaching, and it is very generally conceded that the men having now begun to weaken we may look for a break along the whole line very shortly, but much apprehension is felt that it will not be a bloodless victory. Every precaution is being taken to prevent an outbreak, dozens of special policemen trained to duty, and working under an experienced Chief, are being distributed through the districts where trouble is apprehended, and when a colliery shows indications of a desire on the part of its miners to accept the offer of the Coal Exchange, half a dozen or more of them are sent there to inspire confidence by their presence. At present no acts of violence are reported. The excitement of the early Spring has entirely died away, and there is nothing to report. The region now is perfectly peaceful, and it is possible that work will be resumed gradually at first and then as a general thing without any further disturbance. The county papers all speak hopefully of the situation, but none of them are able to give better grounds for hope than those stated above. The best guessing makes the period of resumption come sometime in June.

A RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 31.—The hearing of arguments on the rule calling on Mr. Bridges, Sheriff of Greene County, to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt in seizing for taxes a train on the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, while that road was in the hands of a Receiver appointed by the court, came up before Judge Drummond to-day. Attorney General Edsall had advised the seizure, believing that an opinion of Judge Treat, of the Southern District, authorized it. A letter from Judge Treat, however, shows that he held that application should first be made to the Court appointing the Receiver for leave to sell. Judge Drummond held the Sheriff over in bonds of $2,000, to appear on June 15, when Attorney General Edsall will present his arguments. In the meantime Judge Drummond ordered the property to be surrendered to the Receiver.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 31.—The stockholders of the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, and the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Companies held their respective meetings to-day and on Saturday last, and approved of the agreement entered into by the Directors a short time since for merging and consolidating the latter company with the former. Robert Frazer, of Philadelphia, was elected President of the new organization.

RECEPTION TO DR. PETERS AT UTICA, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., May 31.—The alumni and friends of Hamilton College will tender Dr. C. H. F. Peters a reception at Bagg's Hotel next Thursday evening. A large gathering is anticipated. Dr. Peters will give some account of his successful observation of the transit of Venus.

HEAVY FAILURE IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, May 31.—By the failure of an old-established leather manufacturing firm of this city it is said that two of our banks lose something like $120,000. The bankrupt offers fifty cents on the dollar.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

RECENT HOLIDAYS—THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

PENTECOSTAL INCIDENTS—THE RACES—CORONATION OF THE NANTERRE ROSIÈRE—A PERSECUTED PUBLISHER—WHERE IMMORALITY BEGINS—THE STORY OF TWO POLICEMEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, May 17, 1875.

Pentecost is generally one of the best enjoyed fêtes in the calendar, partly because the weather is nearly always fine, and partly because it is the day for several popular festivals. In the country it is a fête that is very much enjoyed, and young people look forward to it with a great deal of anticipatory pleasure. In high society it also is in favor, and marks the opening of the races at Chantilly, the French Derby. Yesterday an unusual number of people went out by the morning trains, and the town was overrun before noon by crowds of fashionables from the city. One of the events of the day was a time-match out for a very fair sized bet, made by a New-York journalist, who wagered with Lord Rosebury and others, to drive out in so many minutes. Chantilly is twenty-eight miles from Paris, and five relays of horses were allowed the journalist, who made his time with a small margin. The heat of the day was excessive, and everybody appeared to be weary and querulous. Hence we had to listen to constant complaints against M. Clavé, the manager of the Duc d'Aumale's vast property, who seems to have declared war upon the horde of English jockeys attached to the training stables at Chantilly. In every direction he has put up bars and turnstiles, and shut up roads along which young horses have been galloped for the past five and twenty years. He has planted rows of trees across many of these roads, and put up notices to warn all persons against trespassing. As an example of real malice, when a man in authority grows ugly, I must give one of his recent acts. "He was accused of planting too many trees," he said, "along the road to the course; very well, he would try to oblige people by cutting down some." He did so; in fact, opening up to the view of all an old cemetery that had never been seen before, and the existence of which was never suspected. Perhaps M. Clavé wanted to put up a sign to recall the old Trappist motto, *Frère, il faut mourir*, which maxim, according to Bilboquet, is neither new nor consoling, and which very few care to have constantly before their eyes. But M. Clavé is lord and master at Chantilly in the absence of the Duke, and seems to be resolved upon making the fact apparent. Aside from the forest and the palace of the last of the Condés, there is nothing at Chantilly but the training stables, and if they were driven elsewhere it would be a bad thing for the people. The Duc d'Aumale might gain a little more privacy for himself and friends, but it would be at the expense of the inhabitants of the town. The races were interesting, as usual, and were greatly enjoyed, despite the heat. The honors of the day were for M. Lupin, whose Pensacola won the Prix du Gros-Chêne, and whose Almanza made a dead-heat with Tyrolienne for the Prix de Diane. Two other races were won, by Count de Lagrange with Le Champis and Feu d'Amour. To-day (Whit-Monday) we have the most brilliant meeting of the Auteuil season—a steeplechase, known as the Grand National, for which five English horses are entered. Unfortunately, the weather is heavy, rain falling in showers. To-morrow we have the private races at La Marche, under the patronage of the Rue Royale Club, and for which Mr. Bennett offers two cups, one for military riders and one for gentlemen riders, he himself entering the lists for the latter.

CROWNING THE ROSIÈRE.

Pentecost is also the date of the fête of Nanterre, and the day upon which virtue is rewarded by the crowning of a Rosière. It is a great day in this quiet suburban village. The streets are hung with flags and banners, and Venetian lanterns of various colors are put out in every direction for the illumination at night. The well of Sainte-Géneviève is decorated in an exceptional manner, and about it, and in fact on all sides, one sees tables covered with the cakes of Nanterre which the people offer for sale on this day. This is the famous *galette*, without which no one would think of returning from the village. The church is also ornamented, a platform covered with crimson velvet with gold fringe being erected for the ceremony. The streets are thronged with people in their Sunday clothes. At the appointed hour there is a flourish of trumpets, and the Mayor, with his municipal sash about his waist, heads a procession to the house of the young girl to be crowned. She takes the arm of the Mayor, who is followed by the other local officials and by the people, when all march to the church, passing between two lines of soldiers ranged outside. Formerly it was the firemen of the place who performed this service, but after the song, *Les Pompiers de Nauterne*, so much fun was made of the firemen that soldiers were substituted. Yet no fireman can now appear in the street with his brass Roman casque without hearing the populace

—Zinc laï la; zinc laï la
Ces beaux militaires

The Rosiére of the year is a bright blonde, named Marie Louise Thomas. She is in her eighteenth year, tall, slight, but by no means fragile, with a charming face and very gracious manners. She is the oldest of three orphans, and lives with her grandparents, supporting them with her labor, and taking a motherly care of them all, despite her youth and dangerous beauty. On entering the church the Mayor, the *adjoints* and aldermen, with the patrons and patronesses of the fête, take their places upon the platform, and after the speechmaking, the young girl is called up to receive her crown. The Rosiére of last year, a bright brunette, was present on this occasion. Mlle. Thomas receives, in addition to her crown, an elegant trousseau from the patroness of the *fête*, the sum of 500 francs from the fund of its founder, and 500 francs more from the town on condition that she does not marry until the expiration of one year. If she is already engaged and intends to marry, this *dot* is generally made up by private donations, but now-a-days it has been found more prudent to discourage immediate marriage in order to give time for an examination into the titles of the *pretendant* to so much youth, virtue, and comparative wealth. The idea of thus rewarding virtue is a very good one, whatever strict moralists may say about virtue being its own reward, and such good results have followed that the same system has been adopted in many other towns and villages.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Orleanist members of the present majority are beginning to think that they have some clever politicians to deal with in their Republican allies, for thus far they have been tricked and outdone in everything. In fact, the Republicans are having things their own way, and appear to succeed in all they attempt. How

long this will last remains to be seen. Some incidents of importance will come up during the present week, and some more lively scenes may be expected. To-morrow M. Dufaure will present the *projets de lois*, which are intended to complete and extend the Wallon Constitution voted on the 25th of February. A portion of the Right, with the extreme Left, have demanded that this proposition should be referred to a committee, and the Assembly has to decide to-morrow upon this question. When the Chamber voted the suspension of any further partial elections, it was under the supposition that the date of the dissolution would be definitely fixed without delay. M. Calmon will present a proposition to this effect to-morrow, but it will be referred to a special committee, which may report in a month, and may not for two months. It is generally thought, however, that the Senatorial elections will be held in November.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—PAST AND PRESENT.

The tribunals of every country furnish no end of interesting items, and many a valuable lesson can be drawn from them when properly read. There are many moralists who think that the character of a people can be best read in their judicial journals. A very large majority of those who read the *Gazette des Tribunaux* do so for the sake of the excitement found in the dramas of every-day life given in each number, and skim over the reports, as many persons read novels, solely for the sake of getting at the plats; but men who once studied law, or who have a legal turn of mind, read them with a critical eye to the forms of law, to the character of the procedure, to the application of the code, to the workings of statutes passed by various legislative bodies and their relations to the common law; while men of philosophic turn of mind read them for the purpose of seeing the effect of the passions and prejudices of the day, whether social or political, upon the magistrates charged with the administration of justice. We look with amazement upon the great men of other days who sat impassible while an accused person was being "put to the question" before them, and wonder how they could have been so far influenced by popular error as to think torture the best mode of cross-examination. In the matter of form there has been a great change, and humanity has been the gainer, but *au fond* things are pretty much as they were two or three centuries ago. Magistrates, being human, cannot entirely divest their minds of prejudice, and we find them almost as much under the influence of the passions, prejudices, and errors of their age as the magistrates of long ago. The perfect judge, to use old Fuller's style, should have this constantly in his mind's eye, and try to divest himself of all extraneous influences that come from the habits and modes of thought of the time and place in which he lives. I am very sure that this is not an easy thing to do, but I know that most eminent magistrates try to do it, and think a great deal about it. Here in France we have constant examples of the influence of political feeling upon the minds of judges, and while it would be improper for me to say that this ever causes a miscarriage of justice, without citing particular cases in support of the allegation, I may yet say that the *Gazette des Tribunaux* furnishes me daily evidence of the force of prevailing public opinion, not only upon the pleas, but upon the judgments rendered in our courts of law. Under the dictature they are great sticklers for the principle of authority, regarding a want of respect for the Chief of State as a crime of no common magnitude; and under the government of "moral order," showing a somewhat exaggerated concern for public morality.

A PERSECUTED PUBLISHER.

We are now living under the régime of moral order, and the Bench feels that it is the guardian of public morals. It does not do to trifle now in matters affecting *les mœurs*. The examples of toleration that we see upon the stage, or in books, do not disprove my statement, for such exceptions merely show a want of logic or consequence on the part of the guardians of public morality, and because one piece of immorality goes unpunished none need hope for immunity. Some day the lynx eyes of justice will turn in their direction. It happened thus in the case of one of our best known publishers. For some years he has been engaged in bringing out new editions of the old authors. Rabelais and Brantone were given in superb style, the editions being too costly for popular sale and only intended for amateurs, and after these one would suppose that the censors need stop at nothing. Some time ago, however, the publisher obtained authority to publish an edition of La Fontaine's *Contes*. This was the edition known as that of *des Fermiers Généraux*, with the *gravures d'Eisen*. The publisher was fortunate enough to get hold of the original Eisen plates as used for this edition when first printed in Munich, and although time and rust had done them some injury, they were fully restored by a year's labor on the part of a clever engraver. On account of its price the work was published by subscription only, like Audubon's costly work upon the birds of America. The first volume came out and was distributed to the subscribers, who were delighted with the work, but when the second volume was ready justice interfered. Just at that moment there chanced to be a spurt of public morality, and the magistrature saw its opportunity for displaying its vigilance before the Government of moral order. The publisher was prosecuted on the ground that he was issuing an immoral work, and was not only fined heavily, but the court ordered the plates of Eisen to be destroyed. I do not pretend that the *Contes* of La Fontaine are moral works, or that the Eisen engravings illustrating the work are of a nature to be left upon a drawing-room table, but the excuse is that the *Contes* are to be purchased anywhere by those who have the means, and the Eisen engravings can be seen in the National Library, in the British Museum, and in many other large libraries. The idea of the publisher was to place the work within the reach of many private libraries, and to preserve as a curiosity of the past the edition of the *Fermiers Généraux*. The subscribers had all seen the work, and hence could not be greatly corrupted by it, and it is absurd to suppose that a work which costs, say $100, could be very dangerous to public morality.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Naturally the publisher and the printer appealed against this judgment, urging that they had obtained an authorization to bring out the work from the Minister of the Interior before commencing it; that they had invested several hundred thousand francs in it upon the strength of that authorization; that nothing had been said when the first volume appeared, and that the same work, but at prices which placed it within the reach of great libraries only, could be obtained at any time in Europe. Above all things the publisher wanted to save these Eisen plates from destruction, because they are curious specimens of ancient designing and en[illegible], and once destroyed they could never [illegible]. However accurate the copies, they wou[illegible] the value, in the eyes of real bibliopoles, [illegible] Eisen engravings. The Court of Appe[illegible] the previous judgment. In spite of the pu[illegible]thorization, the tribunal declared that its [illegible] action was in no wise bound by an administrative decision; that justice was the sole and only interpreter of the laws—the only guardian of public morals. In consequence it declared the publisher and the printer guilty of *outrages à la morale*, and ordered the destruction of the Eisen plates according to the decision of the lower tribunal. M. Cléry, the publisher's advocate, tried to demonstrate the dangers of this course—the dangers to art—and said that if this was regarded as a precedent many remarkable *chefs d'œuvre* might be sacrificed to excessive scruples. In fact he designated a number of works worse than the *Fermiers Généraux* edition of La Fontaine, and pointed to pictures in the Louvre, of which the nation was justly proud, and hanging before the eyes of all, which were a long way beyond the Eisen engravings. As for the Advocate General's remark that such unhealthy and morally diseased works should be kept away from the young, Cléry said that the character of the edition was a sufficient safeguard, its price rendering it impossible that it should ever become a danger to youth. The court had some particular considerations in its judgment. It insisted strongly upon the independence of the different powers, and upon the faculty that justice must reserve to suppress and interdict anything authorized by the Administration in case it thought proper. The Administration had seen fit to be responsible for this immoral work, which had been published too often already in the course of time, but justice could not, as guardian of public morality, and should exercise its legitimate power by ordering the edition suppressed, the Eisen plates destroyed by the Police, and by fining the publisher and the printer *solidairement*. This last detail was not in the first judgment, the publisher alone being fined. I have seen these Eisen engravings, and cannot say much for their morality or delicacy, yet I am very sorry to think that they are to be destroyed. The rôle of justice was to restrict this edition within certain limits. If this principle were generally adopted the consequences would be disastrous. It is well known that the Queen has a set of anatomical drawings, I may call them, left by Leonardo da Vinci, and although they are not of a nature to be shown to everyone, fabulous sums would be paid for copies of them, and the subscribers would not have a prurient idea or intention in purchasing them. I suppose the world would be just as well off without them, and without the Eisen engravings, but by their destruction we should lose some curious specimens of ancient art. When the Eisen engravings were made and the Fermiers-Généraux edition of the "Coutes" brought out, the magistrates of the time saw nothing in them so very dangerous to morality, because the circulation of the work was limited; but the same judges would have been scandalized, and would have sternly repressed, in their quality of guardians of public morals, the tableaux vivants seen nightly upon the Parisian stage in such pieces as "Alice de Nevers" and the "Pilules du Diable."

AMUSEMENT-LOVING POLICEMEN.

When reporting the case of Mme. Perkins, I noted the curious fact that it was sent from the courts of Paris to those of Rouen, and many a barrister may have wondered at this change of jurisdiction. Such changes in jurisdiction are admitted in France, and this is another of the wise things in that monument of human genius, the Code Napoleon. The object of introducing this principle is indicated in my introductory remarks. Judges are human, and cannot always emancipate themselves from the influence of popular opinions, public errors, and local passions and prejudices. It is well, therefore, to have the appeal tried by men who may be free from such influences. Here is a case in point. Some weeks ago the Philharmonic Society of Arles desired to give a ball, and obtained the requisite authorization from the authorities. For the purpose of preserving order, it was stipulated that two *sergents de ville* were to be furnished, who were to be paid for their services out of the proceeds of the ball. The two Republican gendarmes, (all the agents of the Empire have been replaced by Republicans in towns like Arles, Lyons, and Marseilles,) came in as soon as the doors were opened, but accompanied by two lady friends. When the dancing began they took their partners and were first upon the floor. The sight did not please the rest, but they were good-natured about it, and concluded to allow the policemen one dance to introduce their partners, but the two gendarmes were on the floor for the second and the third dances, and bade fair to continue so throughout the evening. At length the company was moved, and consultations were held, which resulted in a request to the gendarmes to leave the floor. They had been paid to keep order in the hall, and not to dance, and the society did not choose to consider paid agents among its friends and invited guests. After a heated debate and many protests, the policemen went off to consult, and then calmly took their places at the door, and confined themselves in a not very contented manner to their legitimate rôles. Things went on well enough until the grand quadrille was reached, this being, in France, the great affair of every ball of this kind. The ladies choose their partners and then draw what are called *papillottes-surprises*, a sort of cornucopia filled with bon-bons, in which is hidden a cap of some sort made of paper. The *papillottes* are opened when on the floor, amid a great deal of merriment, as can be imagined, and each lady puts the cap she finds upon the head of her partner. In this fantastic way the dance begins, and always furnishes a great deal of fun and gives rise to no end of innocent hilarity. It is very harmless and very amusing. But in two of the *papillottes* were found two caps made of rose-colored paper, which, although having *bonnets de folie* (fools' caps) printed upon them, bore a striking resemblance to the Phrygian bonnet which adorns the bust of the Red Republican Goddess of Liberty. The two gendarmes here saw their revenge, and, taking the two young men who had been adorned by their partners with these red fools' caps, wanted to lead them off to the station. Of course, the hall was in commotion, and all gathered about the agents to protest and remonstrate with them. A young girl of eighteen seized one of the gendarmes by the arm, and, holding him back with all her strength, implored him not to take her brother away. This was resistance to authority. The agents sent out for a file of soldiers, who came in and cleared the hall. The charges were "wearing seditious emblems, rebellion," and, in the case of the young girl, "resistance to the Police in the performance of their duty." The case was tried at Aix, where a great deal of feeling was publicly manifested, one part of the population taking side with the young people, the other with the police. The court threw out the charge of wearing seditious emblems, but condemned the young men to pay a fine of fifty francs and to a month's imprisonment. The zealous Advocate General was not satisfied with this judgment, thinking that the charge thrown out was the gravest of all, and hence appealed. Considering the high state of feeling running at Arles and Aix, the Minister of Justice ordered the case to be tried at Tarascon, and there the Judges reversed the decision of the court of Aix, acquitted the young people, and severely censured the conduct of the two agents of authority.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.

Mr. Eben Smith, of Bridgeton, Me., was bitten by a cat nearly six months ago, and died, it is said, from its effects on the 13th inst. The circum[illegible] related by the local paper, are these: "Mr. S[illegible]dertook to kill a cat for a neighbor, and was about to [illegible] the animal by the hind legs, so as to bring her head do[illegible] a block, when she seized his hand and bit it severely. [illegible] off, dispatched her, and resumed his labors. Soon, however, erysipelatous inflammation resulted, which, despite medical skill, extended gradually up his arm to the shoulder, accompanied with severe pain. This was followed by a general eruption over his body, involving the mucous membrane of the head and stomach; abscesses formed in his leg, which, during his sickness discharged some eighty gallons purulent matter; the bones of his hand and leg became diseased; internal abscesses formed; his constitution broke down, and he continued to grow more and more feeble until Thursday night, the 13th inst., precisely twenty-two weeks from the day he was taken down, when his sufferings were relieved by death. Through that long period he never left his room."

THE IOWA BISHOPRIC.

ELECTION OF REV. DR. J. H. ECCLESTON, OF PHILADELPHIA, AS SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE BISHOP LEE.

The Episcopal Convention for the Iowa Diocese at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, succeeded on Thursday night, May 28, in electing a Bishop by a close vote. A conference committee had been appointed, after the taking of the thirteenth ballot, and it, after consultation, recommended that three more formal ballots be taken, and that then, if there was no choice, the compromise candidate agreed upon by it be made known. Balloting then commenced anew, and on the third additional ballot Dr. Eccleston was chosen. When the announcement was made much feeling was manifested, as it had been expected there would be no choice, and the result would be the election of the compromise candidate agreed upon by the committee, his name still being a secret. Subsequently a paper was presented, signed by eleven lay delegates, against the confirmation of Dr. Eccleston. The petitioners allege that his confirmation would not meet with the approval of several parishes in the diocese, and therefore would be detrimental to its interests. The vote by which he was chosen stood:

Knickerbocker	9	16
Eccleston	14	17
Austice	1	..
Coleman	1	..

The other leading candidate was Rev. David B. Knickerbocker, D. D., of Minneapolis, Minn. Dr. Eccleston is elected a successor of the late Bishop Henry Washington Lee, and the position has already been tendered to Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, of Grace Church, this City, and Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, of Worcester, Mass., and declined by each. Dr. Eccleston was born in Baltimore, Md., and is now thirty-eight years of age. He is a son of Hon. John B. Eccleston, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, and a nephew of Archbishop Eccleston, of the Roman Catholic Church, who occupied the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore for a number of years. Dr. Eccleston graduated at Princeton College in 1856, and then studied law for three years. He was admitted to the Bar, and practiced law in Baltimore for two years, when his attention was turned to the ministry. He entered upon his studies for the sacred office at the Philadelphia Divinity School, passed through a three years' course, and was ordained in 1865. He became Rector of St. Matthew's Church, on Girard avenue, in Philadelphia, and was afterward called to the Rectorship of the Church of the Saviour in West Philadelphia, which position he at present holds. He was recently elected Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Care in the Philadelphia Divinity School, but declined the honor, preferring to remain in pastoral work.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

A BOLD BURGLAR TAKES $28,000 IN BONDS FROM A HOUSE IN BALTIMORE.

A remarkably bold robbery was perpetrated in Baltimore last week, the particulars of which, as given by the *American*, are these:

On Tuesday evening, it is supposed, the residence of Mr. J. H. Cowman, No. 242 North Eutaw street, near Biddle, was entered and robbed of papers representing about $28,000 in bonds and valuable papers, besides silverware to the amount of $100, the property of the mother of Mr. Cowman. The particulars of the case, as learned, are that on Tuesday evening the family sat in the front parlor down stairs, entertaining a large party of friends. There was no light in the rooms, but the gas-jet in the hallway was burning dimly. While seated there one of the ladies in the room saw through the door at the rear of the parlor, past which the staircase runs, something glide stealthily up stairs. Owing to the darkness she could only distinguish a portion of a moving form, and remarked to the company that a black cat had run up the steps. The matter was, however, regarded but slightly and treated in a joking manner. After the departure of the company Mrs. Cowman proceeded to her front room in the second story to retire, and was somewhat annoyed to find a large quantity of burned matches thrown about the floor, though she was led to believe that they had been carelessly thrown there by her little granddaughter, who was accustomed to visit her room frequently. Nothing was found disarranged about the apartment to indicate that a burglar had been at work there. The discovery of the robbery was made on the following morning, when Mrs. Cowman had occasion to go to her bureau, in a front corner of the room. Upon opening the drawer she found that a small tin box containing, as stated, about $28,000 worth of bonds, bank and railway stock, certificates, silverware, &c., had been stolen. Among these were three certificates of city sixes, valued at $13,800, bonds of the Pennsylvania and New-York Central Railroads, four books of deposit with the Eutaw Savings Bank, one with the Savings Bank of Baltimore, and three with the National Union Bank. The silverware consisted of one half dozen silver forks marked "S. M. S.," one half dozen teaspoons marked with the same initials, and several others marked with "M. M. B.;" one pair sugar-tongs also marked "M. M. B.," a valuable old English sugar-spoon, and several other articles. An exact list of the missing things cannot be made, but the above are the principals. Another member of the family stated on Tuesday that on Monday evening, while sitting at the window in the darkened room of Mrs. Cowman, she seemed to become conscious of the presence of somebody, and saw what she supposed to be a person move toward the bureau in the corner of the room. After waiting a few moments she moved in that direction, but could find no one. This was related previous to the robbery. The thief gained access to the house either by a side-yard door opening from a small porch into the hallway, or through the dining-room windows, both of which had been open during the afternoon and evening. Although the front door was open, yet a party which occupied the steps precluded all possibility of entering by that way. A gentleman who was standing upon the sidewalk states that he watched the flashing of matches for quite a while, but as the blind was drawn he could see only a shadow, and this was not sufficient to create any suspicion in his mind of the true facts. The only manner in which the family can account for the affair is that the thief must have known of some extensive real estate sales recently made by Mrs. Cowman in Gettysburg. Upon her removal to this city about a month ago she must have been followed by him, and, upon closely watching her actions, he gained the knowledge which led to the successful robbery. Notification has been given the various city banks, and it is scarcely possibly that the certificates can be negotiated here without detection.

A NORTH CAROLINA CENTENARIAN.

Among those present at the late celebration in Charlotte, N. C., was Mr. James Belk, a very old resident of Union County, that State. The Wilmington *Journal* thus describes him, and reveals some of the things that he "remembers:"

Mr. Belk is a man of fine intelligence, well preserved in mind and body. By family record in a Bible printed in Edinburgh in 1720, it is stated that he was born Feb. 4, 1765. Five years ago, during the Spring Term of Union Superior Court, he was a witness in court to contradict the plaintiff in a statement which the plaintiff swore to, to the effect that he, James Belk, as a Magistrate had given a judgment at some prior time in favor of the plaintiff, in the case then on trial, to wit: Calvin Lany vs Thomas Richardson, upon which judgment the plaintiff based his action. The record of his age was exhibited in court. He was born and raised where he now lives, in Union County, which was formerly a part of Mecklenburg. His recollection is good. He lost his leg from the effects of a wound inflicted by accident with a pitch-fork. He named one of his sons, who is living, for Julius Alexander, who was younger than himself by a considerable number of years. He remembers the death of his father, who was wounded in South Carolina during the Revolutionary War, near the North Carolina line, and knows that his mother found his father in the woods by the roadside. She took him to their residence, and afterward carried him to the residence of James Belk's grandfather, for better care and attention, where he died. He remembers distinctly the meeting at Mecklenberg Court-house that made a declaration of independence; heard his parents talk of it after his father returned from the Court-house; his mother cried because she thought it would bring trouble. He was frightened, and this makes him remember it though only ten years old. As he grew up he often heard the 20th of May Declaration spoken of and remembers that the resolves of the 31st of May were spoken of as being separate and distinct. He heard Julius Alexander speak of the two meetings, the 20th and 31st, when Alexander and he were young men. He says that his recollection of these events is more vivid than that of events of thirty years ago. He remembers the conduct of the British soldiers, how, on one occasion, they killed the cow of a poor nephew of his father and wrapped him up in the wet hide, and his mother kneeling down to beg for his life, she thinking they were going to kill him.

RIGHT OF A DIVORCED MAN TO MARRY.

A somewhat singular case, involving the force of Connecticut Divorce laws, was before the Superior Court in Worcester, Mass., Thursday. It appears, acccording to the Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin*, that the first wife of Dr. Lyman A. Abbott procured a divorce from him in the Massachusetts courts six years ago, he being a resident of Connecticut at the time. The following year he contracted marriage with another woman in Worcester, where he has since resided, and an indictment for polygamy was found against him. The prosecution held that according to the laws of Massachusetts Abbott had no right to marry again. It was claimed in defense, however, that he was so entitled by the revised statutes of Connecticut, of which State he was a bona fide resident at the time of the divorce, and that he brought this status or acquired right with him when he subsequently moved to Worcester. The defense was sustained by the court, on the ground that the divorce court which separated the first wife must have known Abbott's privilege as a Connecticut man, and the Massachusetts statutory prohibition of a second marriage without leave clearly excepted instances like this.

THE GREAT RIFLE MATCH.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING CONTEST.

THE PROGRAMME AGREED UPON—SELECTING THE COMPETITORS—THE SCORES AT CREEDMOOR—SKETCH OF THE GENTLEMEN COMPOSING THE TEAM.

The time appointed for the second great rifle contest between the representative teams of Ireland and America is near at hand. In a little more than a month the battle will have been lost and won, and the attention of the victors and the vanquished will be directed to the various matches at the annual meetings of the Irish Rifle Association at Dublin and the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon. An account of the closing scenes of the international match last year, and of the work of those having the second contest in charge, up to the present time, is given below. The scene at the range at Creedmoor on the day of the international match, upon the announcement that the American team had won the day on the unprecedented score of 934 out of a possible 1,080 points, will not soon be forgotten. The score of the Irish team was 931—only three points less than that of the winning team—and had it not been for the misfortune of Mr. J. K. Milner, of the Irish team, who scored a "bull's-eye" upon the wrong target, the record might have told a different story, and the return match would in all probability have been contested at Creedmoor. On the day following the match, Major Leech addressed a letter to the American press in which he expressed his pleasure at the courteous treatment he had received at the hands of the American people, and concluded as follows:

I have once more on the part of the Irish riflemen to throw down the gauntlet to one more peaceful battle with the American riflemen, on the same terms upon which the match was shot at Creedmoor, the return match to be shot in Dublin, in the month of June, 1875, the team to consist of not more than eight, nor less than six men, at the option of the Americans. ARTHUR B. LEECH,
Captain Irish International Rifle Team.

This challenge was accepted on behalf of the American riflemen by the Amateur Rifle Club, through its President, as follows:

No. 194 BROADWAY, Oct. 2, 1874.
Major A. Blenerhasset Leech, Captain Irish Team:

MY DEAR SIR: I have much pleasure in informing you that the necessary preliminary arrangements (which alone have caused the apparent delay) having been completed. I am directed by the Amateur Rifle Club, on behalf of themselves and of the riflemen of America, so far as they are authorized to speak for the latter, to accept your challenge to shoot a rifle match in Dublin during the Summer of 1875. The date to be agreed upon on or before May 1, 1875, on the same conditions as in the recent match.

I feel confident that this match will be marked by the same fairness and friendly feeling that have characterized our late contest, and will initiate a system of international rifle competitions, which will do much to unite the two countries and develop the manly sport of rifle-shooting.

In conclusion, I can only hope that if you should win the match, our team will endeavor to bear their defeat with the same magnanimous spirit that has been displayed by yourself and your friends.

Very truly yours, G. W. WINGATE,
President Amateur Rifle Club.

At a subsequent meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club, and the National Rifle Association, a joint committee was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Col. George W. Wingate, Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Capt. (now Major) Henry Fulton, Messrs. J. T. B. Collins, L. C. Bruce, F. P. Fairbanks, A. Alford, and G. W. Schermerhorn, of the Amateur Rifle Club; and Gen. John B. Woodward, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Gen. E. L. Molineux, Hon. D. W. Judd, and James Gordon Bennett. To this committee were assigned the duties of making the necessary preparations for selecting a team, raising funds for the purpose of providing ammunition for the use of the competitors for places on the team, and for the use of the team, when selected, while practicing, and also to defray the expenses of the team to and from Ireland. The committee worked untiringly to insure the success of the movement. It was at first thought that the sum of $6,000 would be sufficient to accomplish the object, but on more carefully estimating the unavoidable expenses, the committee found that $10,000 would be required. Various subcommittees were appointed to canvass the City in the interests of the team, and a very handsome sum was realized. Mr. J. H. Bird, a lawyer by profession, and an amateur tragedian, next volunteered to present a dramatic performance at the Academy of Music, by which he believed several thousand dollars might be realized. His proposition was accepted, and Gen. MacMahon was appointed to assist Mr. Bird as the representative of the joint committee. The performance proved a complete success, netting nearly $3,800. The joint committee held its meetings every Friday, and after the details were perfected and the weather became favorable for shooting, a circular was prepared and copies of it mailed to different parts of the United States, giving the programme, which was substantially that of the last international match, and of which the following are the material points:

Team—Each team to consist of not more than eight nor less than six men, at the option of the Americans, whose decision will be announced on the day next preceding the match. The American team to be composed exclusively of riflemen born in the United States. The Irish team to consist of men qualified to shoot in the Irish eight at Wimbledon.

Rifles—Any, not exceeding ten pounds weight; minimum pull of trigger, three pounds. The Americans to shoot with rifles of bona fide American manufacture. The Irish to shoot with rifles of bona fide Irish manufacture.

Sights, Ammunition, Targets, and Marking—To be according to printed regulations in force at Wimbledon, 1873.

Ranges—Eight hundred yards, 900 yards, and 1,000 yards.

Number of Shots—Fifteen at each range by each competitor.

Previous Practice—The American team to be allowed the use of the range for practice for at least two days before the match.

Position—Any; no artificial rest to be used either for the rifle or person of the shooter. Targets, range, and all accessories for carrying out the match to devolve upon the Irish. The Americans and Irish to choose a referee to act for their team, and the two referees shall mutually select an umpire, to whom, in case of difference of opinion, they shall refer, and whose decision shall be final.

The targets and scoring used in the match will be in accordance with the rules of the National Rifle Association, viz.: Targets six feet high by twelve wide, having a bull's eye three feet square, surrounded by the "centre," six feet square, the rest of the target constituting the "outer;" bull's eyes counting four points, centres three, outers two. Any sights allowed but telescopic, magnifying, and such as conceal the target so as to prevent the danger signal from being seen. Any ammunition may be used. Any position will be allowed which can be taken on level ground without artificial rests. The other particulars sufficiently appear in the programme.

The team shall consist of a Captain and nine men, who shall be selected as follows:

1. The standing of competitors shall be determined from four consecutive scores of forty-five shots each, each score made in a single day, without sighting shots, consisting of fifteen shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

2. The members of the American team of 1874 shall be allowed to stand upon the four scores made in their four last competitions at Creedmoor in 1874, ending with the Bennett match, provided they signify their election so to do in writing to the Secretary of this committee on or before the 1st of April, 1875.

3. All other competitors shall be required to shoot in four competitions, to be held at Creedmoor on April 17, 21, 24, and 28, at 11 A. M. each day. The nine competitors, including the members of the team of 1874, standing upon their scores, who show the highest aggregate in their four scores thus made, or upon which they stood as above provided, shall constitute the team for 1875, and be given their rank thereon respectively according to their scores; subject, however, to the following provision: That such members of the team of 1874 as do not receive a place upon the team of 1875 under the foregoing rules shall be allowed to challenge an equal number of the said team of nine as above selected, commencing with the ninth man, to two competitions, to be under the direction of this committee, and the victors in these two competitions shall be members of the team.

THE COMPETITION.

The date of the first competition was afterward changed to the 24th inst., when, in response to the circular, fifteen marksmen appeard and entered for the four competitions. This number dwindled down to nine before the close of the competitions, and from this number, including the team of 1874, who took advantage of the invitation extended to them to stand on their scores the team was selected. The scores of the team of 1874 were as follows:

	Scores.				Total.
Henry Fulton	159	168	171	158	656
John Bodine	156	158	158	152	624
H. A. Gildersleeve	153	154	155	143	605
T. S. Dakin	142	158	139	147	586
G. W. Yale	142	150	162	127	581

The following are the scores made by the new competitors in the four competitions:

	First Comp.	Second Comp.	Third Comp.	Fourth Comp.	Total.
R. C. Coleman	123	128	148	132	531
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	120	131	139	132	522
H. S. Jewell	121	116	116	142	495
L. C. Bruce	122	115	128	118	483
L. M. Ballard	117	94	125	110	446
E. H. Sanford	107	120	100	114	441
J. S. Latimer	109	91	113	117	430
A. J. Roux	90	83	136	105	414
Joseph Holland	84	105	107	91	387

THE TEAM SELECTED.

On Friday, May 7, the Executive Committee of the Joint Committee held a meeting at which the results of the four competitions were announced, and the team was selected as follows in the order named: Major Henry Fulton, Col. John Bodine, Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Gen. Thomas S. Dakin, Messrs. G. W. Yale, L. L. Hepburn, R. C. Coleman, A. V. Canfield, Jr., and H. S. Jewell.

Messrs. L. C. Bruce, L. M. Ballard, and E. H. Sanford were requested to continue practicing in order to be ready to fill any possible vacancies. The vacancies occurred sooner than they were anticipated, as Messrs. L. L. Hepburn and H. S. Jewell withdrew, owing to pressure of business. This added to the team Messrs. Bruce and Ballard, respectively, and unless some unforeseen accident occurs, no further alteration will be made in the team until the scene of the contest is reached. At a recent meeting of the team, Col. Gildersleeve was elected Captain, and Gens. Shaler and McMahon were appointed umpire and referee, respectively.

SKETCH OF THE TEAM.

Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1840. His father is a farmer, and sent his son to the district school, until he had arrived at the age of fifteen years, at which time he sent him to the academy at College Hill, Poughkeepsie. After the war broke out, in July, 1862, young Gildersleeve commenced recruiting a company for the One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York Volunteers, Col. J. H. Ketcham, commanding, and on Sept. 17 of the same year, having recruited 100 men, he received a commission as Captain from the Governor. On Oct. 11 the regiment, being full, was mustered into the United States service. Capt. Gildersleeve was placed in command of Company C, the color company. The regiment was sent to Baltimore, where it encamped, and commenced its military education by doing garrison duty at various posts near Baltimore, until July 25, 1863, when it was ordered to report to the Army of the Potomac, which was then under the command of Gen. Meade. The Army was reached in time to participate in the battle of Gettysburg. After the army returned to Virginia on July 27, Capt. Gildersleeve received special orders placing him in command of a detachment, and directing him to return North to Riker's Island in the harbor of New-York, for the purpose of gathering and transporting to the various armies substitutes and drafted men that were rendezvousing on that island. In the month of March, 1864, he was sent with other officers to organize and conduct a draft rendezvous at Albany, and while there commanded a garrison of 250 men. Early in June following he returned to his regiment. On his way he received special orders from Gen. Sherman to take charge of a drove of 1,000 head of beef cattle which was under way from Nashville to Sherman's Army, at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia. Capt. Gildersleeve conducted his charge safely to its destination, although he had several skirmishes with bushwhackers and squads of rebel cavalry on the line of march. On arriving at Gen. Sherman's head-quarters he reported to his regiment for duty. He participated in all of the battles at Atlanta and vicinity, and also at the capture of Atlanta, frequently performing the duties of a field officer. He made the celebrated "march to the sea" with Gen. Sherman's Army, and while the Army was located in front of Savannah, was in command of the troops at Argyle Island, in the Savannah River, and while there a rebel gun-boat "shelled" the island with fatal effect to Capt. Gildersleeve's command. Soon afterward Savannah was evacuated, and he was appointed Provost Marshal of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He received a commission of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States Volunteers, from the President, "for gallant and meritorious services" during the campaign of Georgia and the Carolinas. On June 8, 1865, after the grand review at Washington, Col. Gildersleeve rejoined his regiment and returned to Poughkeepsie, where the command received a complete ovation from the citizens. He was mustered out on June 11, and in the Fall entered Columbia College law school. He graduated in 1866, and was admitted to the bar, and has practiced successfully since that year. In the Spring of 1870 he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., and held that position until October, 1874, when he was appointed by Gen. Shaler Assistant Adjutant General of the First Division, with the rank of Colonel, which position he still occupies. His experience with a rifle dates from the opening of the range at Creedmoor, when he contested in a military match, making a score of nine out of a possible twenty points. He rapidly improved in his practice, however, and won several prizes in military matches at the Fall meetings of the National Rifle Association in 1873 and 1874. He first turned his attention to long range marksmanship last year, and made a score of 155 out of a possible 180 in the international match. At that time he occupied, while shooting, a position similar to that of a person in the act of swimming, but has recently adopted the position occupied by Major Fulton last year.

MAJOR HENRY FULTON.

Major Henry Fulton was born near Rochester, in Monroe County, N. Y., in the year 1845. He attended school until the year 1861, entered the Army Oct. 4, 1863, in the Twenty-first New-York Cavalry, and served with that regiment until the close of the war. He accompanied his regiment through the battles of West Virginia and Maryland, and was wounded and taken prisoner at Snicker's Gap, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Virginia. After being carried in an ambulance at the rear of the Rebel Army for several days, he was taken to Staunton, and from thence to Libby Prison, where he was confined for about five months, and finally paroled. He returned home, and during the Winter of 1864-5 was exchanged. He immediately rejoined his regiment, which was on the way to cut off Lee's retreat, in 1865, when the news of the surrender of Lee reached the Army. The regiment returned to Washington, and after several weeks was sent to the plains near Denver to fight the Indians. During this time Maj. Fulton crossed the plains ten times, five times on horseback, and five times by stage-coach. The regiment was mustered out at Denver in 1866, and Major Fulton remained in the gold mines at Colorado, and in various parts of the Territories, returning to Brooklyn May 5, 1870, where he commenced practicing his profession as civil engineer. On Feb. 5, 1874, he was elected Lieutenant of Company D, Twelfth Regiment. In the following December he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, with the rank of Captain, in the First Brigade, and during last month was promoted Major. He has been accustomed to shooting a rifle from boyhood, but never practiced systematically until July 5, 1873, when he contested in a match at 500 yards' distance, at Creedmoor, and recorded the highest score ever made on the range up to that time—nineteen out of a possible twenty points. He first commenced shooting at long range in the sharpshooters' championship, at the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association in 1873, when he took the fourth prize on a score of thirty-seven out of a possible fifty-six points at 800 and 1,000 yards distance. His subsequent history as a marksman is well known. He has been a prominent member of the Amateur Rifle Club, and his score of 171 out of a possible 180 points in the international contest will never be forgotten, even if attained by other marksmen. He uses a Remington rifle, and in shooting lies on his back, resting his gun on the V formed by crossing the legs.

COL. JOHN BODINE.

Col. John Bodine was born in Ulster County, N. Y., near the village of Highland, where he now resides, and is forty-eight years of age. He is a descendent from the Huguenots, who settled the Valley of the Wallkill. He was brought up a farmer, and followed this business until the year 1854, when he obtained employment on the Erie Railway. He remained in that position for two years. He next entered the Bank of Newburg as Teller, but was obliged to relinquish that position owing to ill-health, caused by close confinement. He then entered the steam-boat business on the Hudson River, and has been prominently identified with steamboat interests since that time. At the present time he is engaged in running a line of barges between Highland and this City. He was at one time Colonel in the Ninety-second Regiment, Eighth Brigade, N. Y. S. N. G. He has had over thirty years' constant experience in rifle shooting, formerly using rifles weighing from twenty to forty pounds, and provided with telescopic sights, shooting at 100 and 200 yards distance. He uses a Remington sporting rifle, and in shooting occupies the true military position, face downward. His score was 158 in the international match last year, and it will be remembered that it was his final shot—a "bull's eye"—which awarded the palm of victory to the American team. He possesses the Amateur Rifle Club representative badge, having won it on three occasions, and has won the "Remington Diamond," and *Turf, Field and Farm* badges, each on one occasion.

GEORGE W. YALE.

George W. Yale is a native of New-Haven, and is fifty years old. At an early age he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and subsequently obtained employment in Eli Whitney's gun shop at Whitneyville, near New-Haven, in the year 1845. Here he remained until 1847, when he moved to Windsor, Vt., and entered the employ of Robbins, Kendall & Lawrence, in the gun manufacturing business. In the year 1852 he became Superintendent of the Sharpe Rifle Company, which position he still retains. His long-range practice has been confined to Creedmoor. He won prizes in the "Sharpshooter's championship," and all-comer's matches in 1873, and recorded a score of 157 in the international match. In shooting he uses a Sharp's rifle, and, lying on his back, rests the muzzle of his gun over his left thigh.

GEN. THOMAS S. DAKIN.

Gen. Thomas S. Dakin was born in Orange County, New-York, in the year 1831. When he was two years of age his parents removed to New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., where he remained until he arrived at the age of seventeen years. During this time he attended the district school. In 1848 he came to this city, and obtained employment as clerk in a wholesale fancy goods house, and retained this position until 1857, when he became a partner in the firm of Calhoun, Vandermeyer & Co. This house succumbed to the panic of October, 1857. In 1861 Gen. Dakin went into business in the wholesale exporting trade, in the firm of Barnes & Dakin, which subsequently became Dakin & Gulick. In 1870 he retired from business, and has since devoted his attention to the interests of the National Guard. He enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment in 1849, and in 1862 he organized a company, was elected Captain, and accompanied it to the war. In 1866 he was elected Major, in the following January Lieutenant Colonel, and in 1869 became Colonel of that regiment. During the latter part of the same year he was elected Brigadier General of the Fifth Brigade, and in the month of February last was appointed Major General of the Second Division. He possesses a thorough knowledge of military tactics, and is much esteemed in his division. He had had no experience in rifle practice previous to the opening of Creedmoor range, since which he has competed successfully in several military contests. He first commenced practicing at long range last year, and won the Amateur Rifle Club badge on one occasion. He is a very scientific marksman, manufactures his own cartridges, carefully weighs the powder and ball, and records their weight upon the wrapper. His score in the last international contest was 139. His record is much better this year. On one occasion he made 157, at another time 151, and his average last year was 146¼.

ROSWELL C. COLEMAN.

Roswell C. Coleman takes the place of L. L. Hepburn in the team. He was born Dec. 3, 1840, at Goshen, N. Y., but resided in this City until he arrived at the age of twenty years, at which time he graduated at the Free Academy, when he returned to Goshen, and subsequently repaired to Albany, where he attended the Albany Law University for three years, and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1863. Since that time he has practiced law at Goshen. Previous to this year he has never had any experience in the use of the rifle. Upon reading the reports of the international match last Fall, he conceived the idea of establishing a rifle club in his town, and, carrying out his intention, organized the "Leather Stocking Rifle Club," and was elected President. He has developed some very good shooting thus far, his highest score being 148 out of a possible 180 points.

ARDON V. CANFIELD, JR.

Ardon V. Canfield, Jr., is a native of Bedford, Westchester County, where he was born June 24, 1853. He attended school at Grammar School No. 15 in this City, and finished his education in 1867. He subsequently went into the ship-broker's business, and is at present engaged in the business of manufacturing paper boxes. He is a Sergeant of the Twenty-second Regiment, and was a member of the regimental team last Fall. He was the winner of the Amateur Rifle Club long-range badge on one occasion, his score being forty-five, out of a possible eighty points.

LESLIE C. BRUCE.

Leslie C. Bruce was born at Lexington, Ky., March 25, 1849. He is a graduate of the Kentucky University. He came to this City in the year 1871 and entered the *Turf, Field and Farm* newspaper office as business manager, and two years later was admitted to the firm. While in Lexington he was connected with the "Lexington Chasseurs," a military organization in that city. He is a grandson of Senator Leslie Coombs, and a nephew of John Morgan, of guerrilla fame. In 1873 he was elected Captain in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, but failed to qualify. He has made several handsome scores in short-range practice, but has not had much experience in long-range marksmanship.

L. M. BALLARD.

L. M. Ballard, the last man in the team, is a native of this City. He attended school at Union Hall, Jamaica, Long Island, and after graduating obtained a situation in the house of E. S. Jaffray & Co. Subsequently he became engaged in the publication of a brokers' and bankers' reference guide. He has practiced rifle shooting considerably at Creedmoor, and on one occasion won the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge, at 200 yards distance, on a score of sixteen out of a possible twenty points.

The team has adopted a uniform of blue flannel, consisting of a blouse and loose trousers, with round cap of the same material. Arrangements have been made to sail on the City of Chester, of the Inman Line, which leaves this port on June 5.

THE CORONERS AND CONTROLLER GREEN.

THEY ADDRESS TO HIM A PUBLIC LETTER, DEFENDING THEIR COURSE AND EXPLAINING HIS CHARGES.

The Board of Coroners of the City and County of New-York yesterday made public the following communication, addressed to Controller Green.

CORONERS' OFFICE, NO. 40 EAST HOUSTON STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1875.

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller, New-York:

SIR: In a communication dated May 26, and addressed to us individually and collectively, you state your reasons for refusing to pay our bills for the last quarter, and invite us "to point out any inaccuracies or misconceptions which may be found in them." Inasmuch as the whole of said communication is a tissue of inaccuracies and misconceptions, we shall confine ourselves to correct a few of the principal ones. In the first place, you object to our summoning a jury in certain cases. We are not aware of any law giving the Controller the power of determining that point, but on the contrary the law on that subject reads as follows: "Should the Coroner deem it necessary he may call a jury to assist him in his investigation, or should any citizen demand that a jury be called, he shall proceed as directed"—that is he shall summon a jury. Now, inasmuch as citizens very often demand a jury, and we have deemed it safe, eminently proper, and necessary, to have a jury in every case, we are at a loss to understand by what authority you propose to divest us of a power to the discretionary exercise of which the law as above quoted evidently entitles us.

Secondly—You object to our juries and state that our inquisitions show that in a large number of cases the same individuals repeatedly form our juries. This is undoubtedly the case, and is nothing new; there is no law against the practice, and anybody who is familiar with the nature of our duties, and with the localities where many of them have to be performed, will fail to see anything objectionable in it. We beg to call your attention to the following law of this State, governing coroners' juries: "Any citizen of this State, not over seventy years of age, and being at the time a resident of the county, may be summoned to serve as a juror upon a coroner's inquest." Citizens generally seek to avoid jury duty. When we summon fifteen, (and we never summon less than nine citizens,) very often not even six make their appearance, and we are then very glad to know of a few citizens who are invariably willing to perform this gratuitous and unpleasant duty in place of those who have failed to appear; furthermore, you cannot be unaware that in other courts of law one and the same jury often serve in a dozen or more cases in one day.

Thirdly—You criticise the manner in which our juries sign our inquisitions. There is no law of this State (and the laws of this State govern our inquests) authorizing us to require our jurymen to sign their first name in full, or to put down their place of residence. So far as your duty in relation to this matter is concerned, we believe that it would be immaterial if the jurymen had not signed their names at all, because we do not charge for the signatures, but "for summoning and swearing a jury."

You state that our inquests have not been "made" and "filed." In answer, allow us to state that they have been "made" and "filed" in the same manner as has been done ever since the Coroners' Office has been in existence in this county. Our fees are established by law. We charge what we are entitled to by law, and not one cent more. We have made no innovation upon the practice of our predecessors. The Coroners' Office is one of the few offices left in this City where the duties are performed promptly, and where the humblest citizen is met with courtesy and respect. We have no secrets, and those newspapers which seemed so much astonished at your revelations might have known the correct state of affairs, because their reporters are at our office every day, and have ready access to all the papers before they are "filed."

You further state in your communication that "the administration of affairs of the City in every one of its departments has fallen into great looseness and irregularity." Charity compels us to suppose that in this assertion you do not mean to include the Finance Department, but it is in no wise justified so far as our office is concerned, nor can this office be in any sense considered a department; our functions are almost purely judicial, and are as regularly performed as those of any well organized court of law.

We remain, dear Sir, with high consideration, &c.
HENRY WOLTMAN,
ADOLPH KESSLER,
ANTHONY EICKOFF,
RICHARD CROKER.

THE STATE CENSUS.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE SUPERVISORS OF THE ENUMERATION IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—THE PRELIMINARY DETAILS.

In addition to the Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, who is in general charge of the Bureau of the State Census of 1875, so far as concerns the City of New York, the Secretary of State has made the following appointments of gentlemen to supervise the taking of the enumeration in this City, and who act without compensation, viz:

Alexander Delmar, Alvin S. Southworth, W. Butler Duncan, William H. Leonard, Andrew Mills, Charlton T. Lewis, Edward Cooper, Charles P. Russell, M. D.; James W. Gerard, Jr., George W. McLean, E. Randolph Robinson, Feodore Mierson, Charles Moran, Theodore Roosevelt, Elbridge T. Gerry, Frederick Grote, John E. Devlin, Simon Stern, James S. Thayer, Hermann Uhl, Frederick A. Conkling, and Jordan L. Mott.

It is intended that Judge Tucker shall more immediately represent the Secretary of State, to investigate cases of neglect of duty and official misconduct, and report such as may be sustained to the Secretary of State for removal, and generally to give direction to the district enumerators, and to the gentlemen appointed to supervise the enumeration. The supervising agent will see, from day to day, that the census work progresses, and is thoroughly and honestly conducted, and will confer with the enumerators and advise them as to their duties. They will be furnished with lists of the enumerators in their respective districts. They will meet at the City Census Bureau, No. 34 Park Row, on Tuesday, June 1, at 4 P. M., to arrange their respective districts of supervision.

The Secretary of State has also made the following appointments of gentlemen to supervise the taking of the enumeration in the City of Brooklyn, and who will also act without compensation, viz.: John B. Woodward, Harvey Farrington, Daniel P. Barnard, Jacob Zimmer, William H. Murtha, Charles Lowrey, Abraham Lott, F. H. Kalbfleisch, and John P. Rolfe. The Brooklyn appointees will meet at the office of Abraham Lott, Esq., on Tuesday, June 1, at 4 P. M., to arrange their respective districts of supervision. The Brooklyn enumerators have taken their oath of office before the Court Clerk of Kings County.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—John Kennen, aged fifty-nine, residing at No. 29 Fremont street, south side, murdered his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bridget Genan, aged eighty, yesterday morning, cutting her head open with an adze. The murderer gave himself up. He pleads insanity, and says there had been no trouble between the deceased and himself.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

OPINIONS—A PECULIAR BOND FOR CONFEDERATE MONEY LOANED—MISSISSIPPI TREASURY NOTES ISSUED IN 1861 FOR COTTON AFTER THE STATE HAD RESUMED ITS "SOVEREIGNTY" BY SECEDING—OTHER CASES.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following opinions have been given in the Supreme Court:

No. 190.—*George Gavinzel, Appellant, vs. Robert H. Crump and Sarah C. Crump, his wife, and Edward Y. Cannon.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.—Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the court in substance as follows: It appears by the pleadings in this case that on the 20th of November, 1863, Gavinzel, the appellant, loaned to the appellee, Robert H. Crump, both then being residents of Richmond, Va., the sum of $3,260, and that Crump gave to Gavinzel his bond for that amount, and to secure its payment conveyed (his wife joining in the conveyance) to Edward Y. Cannon, Trustee, certain real estate in the State of Virginia. The main question in the case arises on the construction of the bond. The bond is peculiar in its character, and unusual in its terms. It is not due until the close of the war of the rebellion, and not even then until specific demand is made for the money. Two things must concur to give the obligee or his representative a right of action—the termination of the war and demand for the money. On demand, if the war has closed, the bond can be discharged by the payment of the principal sum, without interest, but the borrower, if he chooses, can retain the money, two years longer by paying legal interest. On the expiration of these two years the principal sum and accruing interest is absolutely due and payable. So far the terms of the bond, it is admitted, are plain enough. But there is still another condition on which the chief controversy in the case depends. It is in these words: "And upon this further condition, that at any time after the 1st day of April, 1864, and during the continuance of said war, if the said George Gavinzel, or any attorney in fact duly authorized by him to receive payment of said sum, shall be present in person in the City of Richmond, and State of Virginia, I shall have the right (if I elect so to do) to tender said sum, without interest thereon, to said Gavinzel in person, or to his said attorney in fact in person, in said city and State, in current bankable funds; and upon such tender being made the said Gavinzel or his said attorney in fact shall be bound to receive the same in full payment and satisfaction of this obligation; and thereupon the said obligation shall be surrendered and canceled. But said tender is not to be made except to said Gavinzel, or his said attorney in fact in person, in the City and State aforesaid. It is proved in the case that the money loaned was Confederate notes, although the fact is not so specified in the bond, and that after the 1st of April, 1864, the war then continuing, Crump provided himself with the funds for the return of the loan, but found no one in Richmond who was authorized to receive them, and he kept them ready to pay till they lost all value by the termination of the war. And it is contended by him, as the tender was prevented by the omission of Gavinzel to appoint an attorney in fact to represent him in his absence, the bond is discharged as completely as if the tender had been actually made and accepted. This would be so if Gavinzel was in default for not appointing an attorney. But the bond does not require him to make the appointment, nor to remain in Richmond. It gives Crump the right to make the tender if the war continued after the 1st of April, 1864, but the tender could only be made in Richmond, and only to Gavinzel, or to an attorney in fact in person who was authorized to receive payment. In other words, the money was payable if Gavinzel was in Richmond, or had an agent there to receive it, but was not payable if he was not there, or had no agent in the city. Crump may have understood that his right to discharge the bond by the tender was to become absolute if the war lasted (and so long as it lasted) after April 1, 1864, but the contract does not admit of a construction consistent with that understanding. And the court cannot, without evidence authorizing it to be done, import words into the contract which would make it materially different in a vital particular from what it now is. Reversed.

No. 181.—*William B. Taylor, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel B. Thomas, Sheriff, and B. H. Pitman, Deputy Sheriff, of Hinds County.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi.—Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, in substance, as follows:

Treasury notes of various denominations, not exceeding $5,000,000, were, on the 15th of December, 1861, authorized to be issued by the Legislature of the State for the express purpose that the fund arising from the same might be paid out of the Treasury of the State as advances to the people of the State upon the security of cotton, at the rate of five cents per pound, in the manner and upon the terms prescribed in the act. Owners of cotton desiring to obtain an advance upon the same might present an application, under oath, to the Auditor of the State, stating the county of his residence, the number and marks of the bales of cotton in his actual possession or under his control, of which he was the owner, the average weight of the bales, the character of the cotton, and the place where it was deposited; and the provision was that if it was subject to no lien or incumbrance whatever, the Auditor might make the advance, provided the applicant executed a receipt to the Auditor specifying the number of bales upon which he obtained the advance and the aggregate amount of the payment. Such a party was also required to promise, in the receipt, safely to keep and deliver the cotton at some specified city or seaport in the Confederate States, to some person to be designated in the receipt, or to some cotton factor to be selected by such party, and notified to the Governor at the time of the shipment, and at such time as the Governor by proclamation should require. Until sold, the cotton remained at the risk of the party receiving the advance, but the proceeds thereof were subject to the order of the Governor. In addition to the petition and receipt, the party was required to execute a bond to the State, with sureties, in double the amount of the advance, with stringent conditions, among which is the stipulation that if the proceeds shall not be sufficient to discharge the advance, in gold and silver or in Treasury notes, then the obligation is to be in force to the full amount of the advance, or such portion of it as may not otherwise have been discharged. Funds so received by the Governor, whether in payment of the advances, or for the proceeds of sales of cotton, or recovered in suits on the bonds, were required to be deposited with the Treasurer, and placed in the Treasury of the State, and it was enacted that the Treasury notes so issued should be receivable in payment of all dues to the State, except the military tax previously levied. Prior to that time, to wit, on the 9th of January, 1861, the State passed the Secession ordinance to repeal the law by which the State was admitted to the Union, and to withdraw all obligations on her part growing out of that relation, and to resume all the rights, functions and powers which were previously vested in the United States, and on the 26th of March, in the same year, the State acceded to the secession confederacy, and adopted and ratified the Constitution previously ordained and established by the insurrectionary confederation. (Ann. Cyclop. pp. 474, 475.) Corresponding proceedings followed, by which the Constitution of the State was so amended as to abrogate all the provisions recognizing the Federal Constitution, and so changing the same as to adapt the instrument to the assumed relations between the State and the other seceding States. Vigorous legislative measures followed, all tending to the same end, some of which were strictly of a military character, and others whose object was to raise revenue to enable the State to meet the new obligations she had contracted consequent upon the new relations she had assumed. Increased revenue became indispensable, and to supply that deficiency the ruling power of the State looked chiefly to direct taxation and to the great staple of the State as the principal means for replenishing the Treasury. Public necessity was so great in that regard that all the resources of the people were taxed in almost every conceivable form known to legislative bodies, as means to supply the public wants in such an emergency. Measures of various kinds were adopted for the purpose, and among the number was the passage of the act authorizing the proper authorities to issue Treasury notes and empowering the Auditor of the State to make the described advances in the manner and upon the terms before explained. Sufficient is known as to the occurrences during the war of the rebellion without any special reference to those events. Suffice it to say that the rebellion was suppressed and the State returned to her allegiance to the United States, and in the progress of events became recognized under the Federal Constitution. Enough appears, however, to justify the remark that she came back with an exhausted Treasury, which made it necessary to resort to increased taxation to enable her to pay her current expenses. Accordingly the Legislature of the State, on the 16th of November, 1865, passed the law of that State levying a special tax, which required that the same should be collected in the currency of the United States. By the record it appears that the appellant, prior to the 29th of May, 1[illegible], was the owner of fifty bales of cotton, and that he owed a tax of $2 per bale on the same by virtue of the last-named tax act, and that on that day he tendered the respondents below, or one of them, a Treasury note of the denomination of $100 in payment of the said tax, and that the respondents, as he alleges, refused and still refuse to take the same in payment of the said tax, as they were bound by law to do. Both parties agree that the Treasury note tendered was one of the number issued under the law empowering the Auditor of the State to make the before-mentioned advances, and that the respondents, the Collector and his deputy, refused to receive it upon the ground that the later law imposing the tax required them to collect the same in the currency of the United States. Payment of the tax having been refused, the respondents, or one of them, distrained a part of the cotton and levied on the same in satisfaction of the tax, and the appellant alleges that the Collector will proceed to sell the same unless he shall be restrained by proper process. Wherefore he prays for an injunction and for a decree that the Collector shall receive the Treasury note in payment of the tax, and for general relief. Service was made and the respondents appeared and demurred to the bill of complaint. Hearing was had and the County Court overruled the demurrer and enjoined all further attempts to collect the tax. Subsequently, the Chancery Court entered a final decree in favor of the complainant, and the respondents removed the cause into the High Court of Errors and Appeals. Due entry of the ap

peal having been made, the parties were again heard in the appellate court, and the latter court reversed the decree of the County Court, sustained the demurrer filed by the respondents, dissolved the injunction granted by the court of original jurisdiction, and dismissed the bill of complaint. Whereupon the complainant sued out a writ of error and removed the cause into this court. Strictly speaking, there is only one error assigned in the record, though it is twofold in its character. Considered as an entirety it is that the court below erred in sustaining the demurrer to the bill of complaint and in refusing the relief prayed for by the complainant, but the appellant also complains that the effect of the decree is to sustain the act imposing the tax in question, and to impair the obligation of the contract, made by the State in virtue of the act under which the cotton notes were issued that all those notes should be receivable in payment of State and county taxes. Five propositions are submitted by the respondents in answer to the errors assigned by the complainant, but in the view taken of the case it will not be necessary to examine with much care any one of them, except the third, which is, that the act of the insurrectionary Legislature of the State, providing for the issue of the before-mentioned Treasury notes was passed in aid of the rebellion, and that the Treasury notes issued under it are illegal and void. Direct support to that proposition is found in the opinion of the highest court of the State, given in the case now under examination. Most of the propositions submitted by the respondents were examined by the State appellate court, in all or nearly all of which the court appear to have concurred, but they finally rested the decision upon the ground that the alleged contract of the insurrectionary Legislature, that the Treasury notes to be issued under the act in question should be received in payment of taxes was void, because the act conferring the authority to issue the notes was passed in aid of the late rebellion, and consequently that the supposed contract is not obligatory upon the State, since she returned to her allegiance and became reorganized under the Constitution of the United States; that the operation and effect of that act was to give aid and comfort to the rebellion, and, therefore, that it was not revived by the ordinance of reorganization passed since the cessation of hostilities; that the act was a part of the financial system of the State, at a time of great pecuniary want, to supply not only a circulating medium for the people in the transaction of their ordinary business, but also to furnish means by which an empty treasury might be replenished; that the Treasury notes issued under that act were also intended to supply an important part of the revenue by which the State Government was to be sustained and enabled more effectually to aid the Confederate Government in the prosecution of a sanguinary war waged expressly for the purpose of subverting the Constitution of the United States. Beyond all doubt the finding of the appellate court of the State in that regard is correct, and the court here also unanimously concur in the conclusion reached by that court that the Treasury notes authorized to be issued by that act, inasmuch as they were issued "against the public policy and in violation of the Constitution of the United States are, therefore, illegal and void." Affirmed.

No. 156.—*Daniel Garrison, plaintiff in error, vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In May, 1869, the Legislature of the State of New-York passed an act (entitled An Act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect) providing for the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets. It required the Commissioners of the Central Park, of the City, within four months after its passage, to lay out and establish the lines of the street, so as to widen and straighten it, and to cause certificates and maps of the location of the new lines to be filed in certain public offices of the City, and declared that such certificates and maps should be final and conclusive as to the extent and boundaries of the proposed improvement, and that the part of Broadway thus laid out and established should be one of the public streets of the City in like manner and with the same effect as if it had been so laid out on the plan of the City under an act passed in 1807, (entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes.") It also provided that any part of the street not embraced within the new lines be closed, and that the acts of the Legislature in force, relating to the opening, widening, and improving of streets in the City, should apply to that part of Broadway thus laid out and to proceedings under the act so far as they were applicable. And the act required the Corporation Counsel, when the Commissioners had filed their maps and certificates, to take the proper steps on behalf of the city to acquire title to the lands needed, and for that purpose to apply to the Supreme Court, at any special term thereof, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, who were authorized to assess upon the City such part of the expenses of the improvement as in their opinion would be just and equitable, not exceeding one-third of the whole, and to designate in their report, which was to be made within eight months after their appointment, the time for the opening of the street. The Commissioners thus appointed were required to make a just and equitable estimate and assessment of the loss and damage, if any, over and above the benefit and advantage, or of the benefit and advantage, if any, over and above the loss and damage, as the case might be, to the respective lessees, occupants, or owners, and persons entitled to or interested in the lands and premises required or affected by the proceedings, the assessment for benefit and advantage to be confined within certain designated limits. The act further provides that all awards to the City should be placed by the Chamberlain (the Treasurer of the City) to the credit of the sinking fund, and that all other awards should be paid by him to the parties entitled thereto. Under this act the measures authorized were taken, and three Commissioners of Estimate were appointed by the Supreme Court, who made a report of their proceedings, which was confirmed by order of the court on the 28th of December, 1870. The report included, among numerous other awards, an award of $40,000 to the plaintiff as his damages for taking a portion of a leasehold estate held by him on Broadway, and it fixed the time for the actual opening of the new street at the 31st of December, 1870. On the 27th of February, 1871, nearly two months after the report the Legislature passed an act authorizing an appeal from the order of confirmation on behalf of the City, to be taken at any time within four months from the date of its entry. The act also provided that within this period, notwithstanding the pending of the appeal, a motion might be made on behalf of the City to any Justice of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term or Chambers, to vacate the order; and made it the duty of the court or Justice to hear the same, and declared that if it should appear that there was any error, mistake, or irregularity, or illegal act in the proceedings at any stage, or that the assessments for benefit or the awards for damage, or either of them, had been unfair and unjust, or inequitable and oppressive, as respects the City or any person affected thereby, the Court or Justice should vacate the order of confirmation, which should then be void, and refer the matter back to new Commissioners, who should proceed to amend and correct the report, or to make a new assessment, in whole or in part, as the Court or Justice should direct. Under this act, upon notice to the parties interested, a motion was made on behalf of the City—at a special term of the Supreme Court—to vacate the order. Upon this motion affidavits were read and the parties were heard by counsel. The court vacated the order of confirmation and appointed new Commissioners to amend and correct the report, and make a new award of damage and assessment. In its order vacating the confirmation, and as a basis for the order the court declared that it appeared that there had been error, mistake, irregularity, and illegal acts in the proceedings, and that the assessments for benefit and the award for damages had been unfair, unjust, inequitable, and oppressive, as respects the City and others. The present action is brought to recover the award of $40,000 made to the plaintiff by the report of the first Commissioners, the plaintiff alleging in his complaint the ownership of the leasehold estate taken. The proceedings for the estimate and assessment of damages, and the confirmation of the report by the Supreme Court on the 28th of December, 1870, and insisting that by force of the act of the Legislature, and the laws therein referred to, the proceedings were final and conclusive, and that the fee of the property had vested in the City, and no right to the payment of the award had vested in the plaintiff. In answer to this action the City set up the proceedings by which the award was vacated, and insisted that the title to the premises mentioned had not vested in the City, and that the right to the amount awarded had not vested in the plaintiff. To this plea the plaintiff demurred, on the ground that the act of Feb. 27, 1871, was repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, in that it impairs the obligation of a contract, and to the Constitution of the State, in that it undertakes to divest a vested right contrary to the laws of this land and without the process of law. The court overruled the decision, sustained the plea as a bar to the action, and gave judgment for the defendant. The case then came here, and following is the substance of the opinion of the court, delivered by Mr. Justice Field: An act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed in 1871, in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, authorizing the Supreme Court of the State to vacate an order made in 1870 confirming the report of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment respecting the property taken, from which order no appeal was allowable if error, mistake, irregularity, or illegal acts appeared in the proceedings of the Commissioners, or the assessments for benefit, or the awards for damage, or either of them had been unfair and unjust, or inequitable or oppressive as respects the city or any person affected thereby, and to refer the matter back to new Commissioners to amend or correct the report, or to make a new assessment, is not unconstitutional as impairing the obligation of contracts or depriving a person of a vested right without due process of law. In the proceeding to condemn property for public use there is nothing in the nature of a contract between the owner and the State or the corporation which the State, in virtue of her right of eminent domain, authorizes to take the property; all that the Constitution of the State, or of the United States, or justice requiring in such cases being that a just compensation shall be made to the owner; his property can then be taken without his assent. The proceeding to ascertain the compensation to be made to the owner of the property taken for public use is in the nature of an inquest on the part of the State, and is under her control; and to secure a just estimate of the compensation to be made, she can vacate or authorize the vacation of any inquest taken by her direction where the proceedings have been irregularly or fraudulently conducted or in which error has intervened, and order a new inquest, provided such methods of procedure be observed as will secure a fair hearing from the parties interested in the property. Until the property is actually taken and the compensation is made or provided the power of the State over the matter is not ended.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

THE UNION PACIFIC CASES—A DECISION ADVERSE TO THE GOVERNMENT—EFFECT OF REVOCATION OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF A RESIGNATION—COMPENSATION REFUSED TO A RAILROAD COMPANY FOR CARRYING MAILS AND GOVERNMENT FREIGHT.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—In the Court of Claims to-day Judge Nott delivered the opinion in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. the United States. This case came before the court in two distinct forms; first, in that of an action brought by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to recover one-half of certain freight earnings withheld from it by the Government; second, in that of a cross-action brought by the United States to recover the back interest which they have paid to third persons, upon their bonds, heretofore loaned to the company to aid it in the construction of its road. The company admits that the Government had the right to withhold one-half of such moneys as the road may earn by the transportation of the mails and military and other supplies. The United States insist that they might withhold all of these earnings, and apply them in payment of their advances already made, or may maintain their action for the interest on the instant it is paid to the holders of the bonds. Briefly stated, the statutory history of the case is this: The act of 1862 provided that all the freight earnings of the road for Government transportation should be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds. The act of 1864 substituted a half for the whole, and assured the company of the payment of the remaining half. The act of 1871 "directed the Secretary of the Treasury, who had recently refused to pay the half, to go on paying it as before." The act of 1873 changed this policy, and "directed the Secretary to assert the right of set-off in the Government, and to withhold all of the freight money until the point should be settled by the courts." Both of the last cited acts left the former undisturbed, and did not assume to change it or interfere with the legal rights of the parties. The statute, the court says, makes no distinction between principal and interest, nor indicates in any way that the debt for the one shall mature at a different time than the debt for the other. Furthermore, a previous section of the statute declares that for "the amount of said bonds," together with all other interest thereon, which shall have been paid by the United States, they shall constitute a mortgage upon the road. In the present predicament of the transaction, the Government is largely in advance for interest, and there at first appears to be no consideration received which should bind it to suffer a serious, if not disastrous, loss. But, if we reverse the condition of affairs, it will be seen that a similar loss would fall upon the company, and a corresponding gain ensue to the Government. That is to say: If the Government had required a larger amount of transportation and the net earnings had greatly exceeded the realty, so that the two more than equaled the interest, then the company would be paying off the principal of its ultimate indebtedness to the Government long before the Government would be paying its debts to the bondholders, and as the company had mortgaged its road "to secure the payment of the amount of said bonds, together with all the interest thereon which shall have been paid by the United States," a corresponding loss of interest upon interest would likewise fall upon it. Now, when the statute has provided two sources for the payment, not only of the interest, but of a great deal more, that is to say, of a portion of the principal, before it becomes due, what reason can there be for the judiciary to interpolate, by mere construction, a third source into the statute? None. If the statute had stopped with interest, and had proved that the remainder, if any, of the transportation money and five per centum should be paid to the company, there would be good reason for saying that a reciprocal obligation was implied, and that the company should be held liable to make the interest account whole. But in the plight which Congress has placed the reciprocal and intermingling rights and the interests of the parties, we see no reason why the Government should call the varying balance of its advances a liquidated present debt subject to immediate collection. But beyond the confines of a disputed construction remains one uncontroverted provision in the statute which seems decisive of the legislative intent. The only party to whom an option was reserved by the act is the Government, and that option is the important right of making the company's services as little or as great as it pleases. If it requires these services the company cannot withhold them. If it refuses all employment the company cannot exact it. As the compact originally stood the Government could keep down the interest without the expenditure of any ready money by simply furnishing to the company the employment; and it might push this advantage to an unlimited extent, even to carrying the earnings of the road to the liquidation of the debt before it had matured. The subsequent statute which substituted a half for the whole of the earnings did not affect the legal import of the Government's reserved discretion, nor change the legal relations of the parties, nor vary the construction applicable to the original statute. It was an alternative in degree and not in kind, and still left the company in this matter of service entirely subject to the orders of the Government. In the contemplation of the law the wrong and injury of which the Government complains are entirely of its own choosing. Courts of law cannot be invoked to aid persons where they themselves possess the means of redress. If an ordinary party were to come into another court with such a complaint, he would be told, "Either you have willfully withheld this employment from the other contractor, or you have been unable to furnish it to him." If the former supposition is the fact, then the fault is your own, and you cannot ascribe wrong to one whom you confess has always been willing to repay you in the manner which your agreement prescribes. If the latter is the fact, then because the sources of payment which you provided disappointed you, and because the payment in kind which you elected to take gives you more of the transportation service than you really require, you are trying to shift your loss to other shoulders than your own. Your misfortune is really this, that you made an improvident bargain. The judgment of the court is that the claimant recover of the defendants the sum of $512,632 50, and that the counter claim of the defendants be dismissed.

NOTE.—This counter-claim of the Government is that the defendants are not indebted to the claimant, under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1862, the act of July 12, 1864, or any other act of Congress or otherwise; and further, that the claimant is indebted to the defendants in the sum of $12,000,000 for the payment of interest on bonds.

The court also delivered an opinion in the case of Bernard P. Mimmack. The petitioner, it appeared, placed his resignation, as a Captain in the Army, in the hands of Gen. Potter, to be forwarded to the President in a certain contingency, which occurred. The resignation was accepted, and the petitioner received notice of such acceptance on the 8th of November, 1868. The Court was of opinion that he was thus, by the force of the statute, discharged from the Army as completely as if he had never belonged to the Army, and that such intent and effect of the statute could not be set aside by the President's subsequent revocation of his acceptance, and that the President could not, of his own authority merely, restore the petitioner to the place in the Army from which he had been discharged by the statute. Judge Nott concurred in the judgment on grounds different from those of the majority of the court.

The court dismissed the petitions in the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad cases for compensation. The Government had given the railroad companies certain grants of land on condition of transporting Government mails and freights free. The company raised the issue that the only privilege to which the Government was entitled was to use the road with its own rolling stock and employes.

The court overruled the motion for a new trial in the Elgee cotton case, in which an award of $366,000 had been awarded. The overruling is without prejudice, and the motion for a new trial can be renewed by the United States if the books of the purchasing agent of the so-called Confederate States can be produced showing that Elgee sold his cotton to the Confederate State Government. The evidence can be presented to the Chief Justice of the court, who will remain in Washington during the greater part of the vacation. Several additional affidavits were read by the Assistant Attorney General tending to show that Elgee sold his cotton to the Confederate States Government, and therefore the claim was improperly allowed.

The court adjourned until Monday, the 29th of November next.

GEN. BUTLER'S $25,000 FEE.

HE IS SUED FOR HALF OF IT BY JASPER K. HERBERT—THE PARTIES TESTIFY IN THEIR OWN BEHALF—THE CASE TO BE SUMMED UP TO-DAY.

In the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District, held at Brooklyn yesterday, before Judge Benedict, the suit of Jasper K. Herbert, of New-York, against Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, for $10,000 was heard. The case is of a very complicated nature, involving several cotton claims, but the following are the principal facts: In 1873, Gazaway B. Lamar employed Mr. Jasper K. Herbert, a New-York lawyer, to secure for him the dismissal of an appeal taken by the Government from a decision in the Court of Claims giving to Lamar nearly $600,000 for cotton which belonged to him, and which had been seized by the Government agents after the war. Herbert employed Gen. Butler to move in the Court of Appeals for the dismissal of the Government appeal. Herbert was to receive $20,000 if the appeal had been dismissed, and, according to his statement, he was to have given $5,000 or $10,000 of that amount to Butler. The appeal was dismissed, but the Attorney General secured a delay in the payment of the claim, on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. The case is now pending in the Court of Errors. After the Government's appeal had been dismissed, and before the new evidence was discovered by the Attorney General, Butler had obtained a fee of $25,000 from Lamar. Herbert, receiving no money, wrote to Butler to collect his (Herbert's) fees. Butler refused, saying that he had collected his own fee, and did not know that Herbert was entitled to any from Lamar. Herbert then sued Lamar for his fee, but, pending the suit, Lamar died. Herbert then discontinued that suit and commenced suit against Butler for $10,000, or half of the fee obtained by the latter for obtaining the dismissal of the appeal of the Government against Lamar's claim.

When the case came up for trial yesterday only two witnesses were examined. Mr. Herbert, in his own behalf, testified to the facts given above as to his engagement of Butler to have the claim dismissed and the amount which he had engaged to pay him for that service. Gen. Butler testified that after he had entered the case he had made an arrangement directly with Lamar by which he was to receive $20,000 for his services, and that pending the dismissal of the appeal he had given other professional services to Lamar, which brought his fee up to $25,000. When the plaintiff and defendant had given their testimony the case was adjourned until to-day, when it will be summed up.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT ARMORY SUIT.

THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM, GRANTS THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL OF THE CASE.

Samuel Fallon, in a suit against the City for the rent of the armory occupied by the Sixth Regiment, obtained a verdict in his favor. The defendant obtained a hearing in the Supreme Court, General Term. Judge Davis, in his opinion, holds that the suit is not for arrears of rent, within the meaning of chapter 758 of the Laws of 1873, in relation to armories. That act provides that nothing contained in any act previously passed should prevent the payment of arrears for rent of armories, in certain cases, which, it is held by the court, includes this case. But, the court holds also, that that provision only refers to acts of 1872 expressly excepting armory rents from debts of the City, to be paid by the Controller, and does not render valid any leases void for fraud or want of authority of the Board of Supervisors, and that therefore this action of Fallon is not for arrears of rent within the meaning of the act referred to. The case, it is held, should have been sent to the jury on the question of fraud, as it was not clearly shown by the plaintiff that the Board of Supervisors were authorized to make the lease. The occupation of the armory by the Sixth Regiment was not such a verification of the lease as to make it obligatory on the County or City. It appears from the evidence in the case that the plaintiff was a server of corporation notices in the Mayor's office. One of the committees of the Board of Supervisors referred to had a brother-in-law who took a lease of the premises for $9,500, from Jan. 1, 1873, and the committee two days afterward reported in favor of renting them from the brother-in-law for $14,000. As a lease of the property was executed between the plaintiff and the brother-in-law of one of the committee, the jury, the Court held, would have been justified in concluding that there was a "job" to secure an income of $4,500 per annum at the expense of the City, and might have naturally believed that there was a collusion between the plaintiff and officials connected with the matter. The court holds that it is not important to consider the question as to whether the proper demand was made in the Board of Supervisors by any military organization. The evidence shows, the court intimates, that the armory was intended for the Sixth Regiment, and the effort to base the lease on a demand by the regiment is one which a jury may well question. A case cannot be made valid, the court holds, which is void for want of authority to make it, or for fraud in making it, because the premises were used by some regiment assigned to them. As to whether any liability can grow out of such occupancy is another question, and the motion for a new trial is therefore granted.

GENERAL TERM DECISIONS.

The following decisions have just been rendered by the Supreme Court, General Term:

In the suit of Minnie Hauck against L. Harrison and S. N. Pike, formerly proprietor of the Grand Opera House, who is now dead, for a breach of contract with her for an operatic season, the plaintiff, it will be remembered, argued that Pike was an indorser of the contract as security to her. Pike's executors showed on the trial that he was not an indorser but simply a party to the contract, and on their showing a juror was withdrawn, to allow the counsel of plaintiff to amend the pleading. On an appeal from this order the Supreme Court, General Term, has decided, Judge Daniels giving the opinion, that there was proof that Pike had made himself responsible by his action in the matter, and it was necessary to withdraw a juror. The case will, therefore, have to be tried again on the old complaint.

In the suit of S. P. Dinsmore against the City for payment for advertising in the *Stockholder*, that part of the City's answer to the complaint in the suit claiming that the plaintiff was never employed to publish the notices charged for, was struck out in Supreme Court, Chambers. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court, General Term, which, through Judge Brady, has reversed the decision, the court holding that the plaintiff's appointment was essential to his claim.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has decided, in the suit of Terence P. Smith against the City, that a messenger of the President of the Board of Aldermen is entitled to no pay from the City, such an official not being an officer within the prohibition of the charter against the creation of new offices.

In the case of The People ex rel. Hogan vs. Flynn, the Supreme Court, General Term, through Judge Brady, has decided that assistant clerks of the District Courts can be removed by the appointing officer. It is set forth in the opinion that the law giving clerks of these courts tenure of office after appointment, independently of the will of the Judge, does not apply to the assistant clerks, whose tenure of office is regulated by the general statute, which gives the appointing officer the power of removal.

TWEED'S CHANCES OF LIBERTY.

The friends of William M. Tweed were hopeful yesterday of his release from the Penitentiary by the decision in his case of the Court of Appeals, which it is expected will be rendered to-day. Should the decision be unfavorable, as it is believed it will be by a number of legal gentlemen, his counsel will not despair but will endeavor to obtain his liberation by means of other proceedings in the courts. If the prisoner should be released he will be required, if he does not escape from the Sheriff, to find bail in $3,000,000, and if he is unable to do so he will be imprisoned in Ludlow Street Jail to await the result of the action against him in the new suits for $6,198,957 85, under the Public Remedy act.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 31.—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, May 31, 1875:

No. 48.—*Albert S. Gallup et al., respondents, vs. Samuel M. Lederer, appellant.*—Passed.

No. 50.—*Peter Phillips, respondent, vs. Joseph Galland, appellant.*—Argued by Nathaniel C. Moak, of counsel for appellant, and by S. Hand for respondent.

No. 56.—*Harrison Judd, respondent, vs. William Seekins et al., appellants.*—Submitted.

No. 57.—*The Pacific Iron Works, respondent, vs. The Long Island Company, appellant.*—Argued by A. J. Vanderpoel, of counsel for appellant, and by Roger H. Lyon for respondent.

No. 60.—*Noah Wheaton, respondent, vs. James Fay, appellant.*—Argued by H. P. Townsend, of counsel for appellant, and by S. Hand for respondent.

Proclamation was made and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.—The following is the day calendar for the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, June 1: Nos. 61, 62, 64, 18, 19, 20, 45, 53.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

A pickpocket giving the name of Edward Jones was detected on Sunday last while plying his vocation in Central Park. He was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court.

During a drunken brawl in an up-town groggery on Sunday last, Neil Denehy, of Forty-fifth street and Third avenue, stabbed in the neck Charles Higgins, of No. 528 West Fourty-fourth street, inflicting a painful but not necessarily fatal wound. Denehy was yesterday held to await the result of Higgins' injuries by Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court.

Lizzie Freehart, aged twenty-four, living at No. 477 First avenue, accompanied an acquaintance named James Pickney to Central Park last Sunday evening, and was there assaulted by Pinckney and Conlis Reilly. Her cries were heard by the Police, and the villians were arrested. Yesterday Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, committed them for trial.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 28.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, May 31:—48, 50, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, and 64.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence J.

Nos.	Nos.
49—Bailey, &c., vs. Soulter, &c.	255—Fourth Nat. Bank vs The Tredegar Co.
67—Claflin vs. Mariner.	263—Dodge vs. County of Platte, Mo.
74—Dudley vs. Shear.	274—Duncan, &c., vs. Norcoss,
76—Shook, &c., vs. Lapaugh.	307—Darragh vs. Board of Revision, &c.
81—The People, &c., vs. Tweed.	310—Duncan vs. De Witt.
92—Industrial Exhibition Co. vs. Morgenthaw, &c.	318—Malone, &c., vs. Blythe.
96—Lynch vs. Board of Revision.	329—Tone vs. Board of Revision, &c.
119—Brown, &c., vs. Alden.	339—Freund, &c., vs. Sproat.
120—The People, &c., vs. Tweed.	341—Schauck Executor, &c., vs. Green, &c.
122—Dudley vs. Shear, &c.	349—Edwards vs. Hathaway.
152—Livingston, &c., vs. White.	356—Nast vs. Tracy, &c.
168—Anthony vs. Day.	358—Hart vs. Petit.
176—Goodridge vs. Lane, &c.	359—Potter, &c., vs. Hibernia Ins. Co. of Ohio.
195—Andenried, &c., vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co.	360—Nassau Bank vs. Frizelle, &c.
233—Chilton vs. Browne, &c.	361—Griswold, &c., vs. Prankard.
243—Deegan, &c., vs. Smith, &c.	362—Matter of the Peekskill Plow Works.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the 1st of July.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. Short causes.	Nos.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.	1995—Kearney vs. Com'rs of Em'g St. N. Y.
1237—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1365½—Greene vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
2847—Seaman's Bank for Savings vs. Chicago and N. P., A. L. R. Co.	1367½—Greene vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
2873—Hansen vs. Heidelback et al.	2869—Doremus vs. Hadfield.
2685—Gordan et al. vs. Freund.	2651—Keller et al. vs. Sturtevant.
2927—Blohm et al. vs. Avery.	2949—Bachmeier vs. Lightbody et al.
2833—U. S. Rolling S. Co. vs. Perkins et al., impleaded.	2853—Guidet vs. Gilbert Elevated R. R. Co.
1775—Mer. & Manuf. Bank vs. Wheeler.	2309—Stone et al. vs. Bell et al.
1777—Same vs. Same.	2311—Young vs. Gardner.
	2353—Neville vs. Nelson.
	2661—Rourke vs. Hewlett et al.
	2759—Horton vs. Dubois.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die.*

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Case on—No. 22—Stilwell vs. Kelly.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, June 28, 1875.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday in June, 1875.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Shea, C. J.; Joachimsen and Alker, JJ.

Non-enumerated Motions.	Nos.
Sloan et al. vs. Bluker.	9—Sturgess vs. Baltic Lloyd SteamshipCo.
Hoffman vs. Hoffman.	
Miller vs. Koehler et al.	10—Schenck et al. vs. Erie Railroad Company.
Huss vs. Carl.	
Same vs. Same.	11—Brady vs. Brett.
Same vs. Same.	12—Ott et al. vs. Hall.
Mond vs. Aarons.	13—Devoe vs. La Cour.
Same vs. Same.	14—Boyd vs. Seger.
Williams vs. Kidder et al.	15—Ferris et al. vs. Acker.
Legrati vs. Oakley.	16—Drew vs. Page.
Heineman vs. Chepper.	17—Tompkins vs. Thurber et al.
Waterbury vs. Hewlett.	
Nos. Enumerated.	18—Bunn vs. Sutis et al.
1—Jaeger vs. Lemon.	19—Sewards vs. Elsner.
2—Clarkson vs. Brennan.	20—Klemm vs. Hyde.
3—Monaghan vs. Brennan.	21—Schuchmann vs. Cannell.
4—Arch'tectur'l IronWorks vs. Weber.	22—Philips vs. Mierson.
5—Same vs. Same.	23—Sulzbacher vs. Dickie.
6—Stow vs. Yerby.	24—Chadbourne vs. Delaware, Lackawanna & West'rn RailroadCo.
7—Blees Sewing Machine Comp'y vs. Maillard.	
8—Kelty vs. Steinhardt.	25—Miller et al. vs. Lauritz.
	26—Schlumpf vs. Smith.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William Boyl and Thomas Early, burglary.	John Grogan, grand larceny.
John Smith, burglary.	James Daly and Ernest Rudff, grand larceny.
Jane Halpin and Lizzie Higgins, burglary.	Thomas Hunter, grand larceny.
Charles Brewer, burglary.	Thomas McLarrion, forgery.
Patrick Hanly and John James Hughes, burglary.	John F. Pike, sodomy.
Frank Kelly, felonious assault and battery.	John Meyer, grand larceny.
Michael Hasset and Patrick Ahearn, grand larceny.	Charles Rieger, petit larceny.
William Oliver, grand larceny.	Margaret Finn, petit larceny.
Oswald Edlidts, grand larceny.	James Murphy, assault and battery.
Margaret Ryan, grand larceny.	Mary Henry, disorderly house.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, May 31.

To-day being Decoration Day, the Stock Exchange, banks, and other financial institutions were closed and no business transacted.

The foreign advices reported that £43,000 bullion had gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day. The rate of discount in open market is 3½ ₽ cent. or up even with the bank rate. Consols were quoted at 93⅞@94 for money and 94⅛@94¼ for the account. United States bonds were firm at 106¼@106½ for 1865s, old, 109¼@109½ for 1867s, 104 for 10-40s and 102¾@102⅞ for new 5s. Erie is quoted at 15¾@16. An extensive dealer in the stock is reported to have failed, but no particulars are at hand. That the recent heavy decline in the stock should result in causing some failures was naturally to be expected.

The following was the range of prices and closing quotations in the New-York market on Saturday:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	101¾	100½	100¾	101¼
Erie	18⅛	17	17⅝	17¾
Lake Shore	60⅝	57¼	57⅜	57½
Wabash	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
North-western	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	38⅞
North-western Preferred	54	54	53¼	53¾
Rock Island	102⅛	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
Mil. and St. Paul	32¾	32¼	32	32¼
Mil. and St. Paul Pref	55¾	55½	54¼	55½
Pittsburg	88¾	88¼	88	88¼
Del., Lack. and Western	117	116¾	116¾	117
New-Jersey Central	110¾	108½	108½	109
Union Pacific	74½	73⅜	74	74¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21½	21	20¾	21
Atlan. and Pacific Pref	15	15	14⅝	15¼
Ohio and Mississippi	22½	22	22	22¼
Missouri Pacific	50½	50½	50	51
Panama	130	130	128	130
Western Union	74⅛	71⅞	71¾	71⅞
Atlan. and Pacific Tel	23¼	23	22⅞	23¼
Pacific Mail	34⅝	33⅜	33½	33⅝
Amer. Mer. Union Ex	64	64	63⅞	64⅛

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 31, 1875.

All the prominent commercial centres were closed, and business in the wholesale line was generally suspended to-day.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 31, 1875.

Trade in Beeves on this forenoon was moderate; the quality of the herds on sale being generally from fair to good, with a choice top and only a small number of poor quality animals; owing to this sales were a little easier, without, however, any advance in rates. At Sixtieth street yards Beeves sold at 9¾c.@13½c. ₽ ℔., weights 5½ cwt. to 9 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Beeves sold at 9c.@13¼c. ₽ ℔., weights 4¾ cwt. to 7¾ cwt. From 55 ℔. to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Trade in Milch Cows is slow. The sales on this forenoon were too few to create a market. Early in the forenoon sales of Veals and Calves were easy at low rates, but later in the day trade fell off, and the markets closed weak at 4⅝c.@6c. ₽ ℔. for Calves, and 7c.@7½c. ₽ ℔. for Veals. Trade in Sheep was slow at 5¾c.@6¼c. ₽ ℔. for shorn Sheep. One car-load of woolly Sheep sold at 7c. ₽ ℔. Spring Lambs in moderate demand at 9c.@11c. ₽ ℔. There were no live Hogs on sale. City were not quoted at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 54 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 68 smooth quality Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 51 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 151 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong; 122 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 46 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 34 choice Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 158 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₽ ℔., with $90 on the lot, weight 7½ cwt., strong; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13½c. ₽ ℔., weight 8½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 25 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. scant; 60 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c.@13½c. ₽ ℔. T. Gilles sold for self 85 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; for Benedict & Co. 15 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c. ₽ ℔., weight 9 cwt. G. H. Williams sold for self 32 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; Ulery & Cary sold for selves, 109 good Illinois Steers, with a choice top, at 12¼c.@13c. ₽ ℔., with a few head at 13¼c. ₽ ℔., weights, 7½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; W. Thompson sold for self and Coon, 162 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₽ ℔., weights, 6¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; 32 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₽ ℔., weight, 8¼ cwt.; for Rankin & Co., 87 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weights, 6¼ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; H. Livingston sold for self 31 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained; Burchard & Merritt sold for J. B. Hunter, 68 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weight, 7¼ cwt., strong; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weight, 8¼ cwt.; for Gregory & Co., 144 good Missouri Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt. strong; 14 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13½c. ₽ ℔., weight 8½ cwt. H. Rosenthal sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 60 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 99 Corn-fed Texan Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 120 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 9¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 5½ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 64 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 85 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., with $1 on ₽ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 110 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., with $1 on ₽ head, weight 7¼ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 48 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 4,040 ℔., at 5¾c. ₽ ℔.; 185 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 19,120 ℔., at 5⅞c. ₽ ℔.; 65 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 5,790 ℔., at 6c. ₽ ℔. S. McGraw sold 25 buttermilk-fed State Calves, weight 3,370 ℔., at 4⅝c. ₽ ℔.; 50 buttermilk-fed State Calves at $7 ₽ head. W. Elliott sold 199 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 20,270 ℔., at 6¼c. ₽ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 117 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 9,880 ℔., at 5¾c. ₽ ℔.; 224 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 19,700 ℔., at 5⅞c. ₽ ℔.; 488 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 44,190 ℔., at 6c. ₽ ℔.; 72 Woolly Ohio Sheep, weight 5,420 ℔., at 7c. ₽ ℔.; 10 State Calves, weight 13,060 ℔., at 5½c. ₽ ℔.; 65 State Veals, weight 9,190 ℔., at 5½c. ₽ ℔.; 17 State Veals, weight 2,260 ℔., at 7¼c. ₽ ℔.; 14 State Veals, weight 1,850 ℔., at 7½c. ₽ ℔. Also sold for week ending May 29, 1875: 1,579 Calves and Veals, average ₽ head $8 81; 4,068 Sheep and Lambs, average ₽ head $5 84.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—C. Khan sold 221 Kentucky Lambs, weight 12,510 ℔., at 9c. ₽ ℔.; held on sale 1 car of Sheep. Judd & Buckingham sold for week ending May 29, 1875, 1,556 Sheep for $7,797 55, average ₽ head, $5 01; range of prices, 5⅝c.@5¾c. ₽ ℔.; held on sale 6 cars of Sheep.

At Harsimus Cove.—Martin, Fuller & Co. sold, for J. Hull, 71 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for Holmes & Co., 16 ordinary quality Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ₽ ℔., with $1 on ₽ head, weight 6 cwt.; for selves, 48 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12½c.@13¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt; M. Goldschmidt sold, for Seigler, Havens & Co., 15 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,375 ℔. ₽ head, at 5¾c.@6¼c. ₽ ℔. The herds forwarded by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: Toffey & Sons sold 117 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 9c. ₽ ℔.; weight 4¾ cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 still-fed Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt. W. E. Dudley sold 55 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 77 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 47 generally good Missouri Steers at 11¾c.@12c. ₽ ℔., weight 7 cwt. F. Samuels sold 67 Corn-fed Texan Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weights 6½ cwt.; 64 good Illinois Steers at 12¼ ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; 57 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. strong; 50 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 175 still-fed Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. to 6¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold 32 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 60 good Illinois Steers at 12½c.@12¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 66 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₽ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., strong; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 32 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₽ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 76 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weights 6½ to 7½ cwt.; 82 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12¼c.@13c. ₽ ℔., weight 6¾ to 7¾ cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 77 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 8,046 ℔., at 5¾c. ₽ ℔.; 166 Shorn Kentucky Sheep, weight 18,260 ℔., at 5⅝c. ₽ ℔.; 181 Kentucky Lambs, weight 10,980 ℔., at 10¾c. ₽ ℔.; 106 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 5,690 ℔., at 11c. ₽ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending May 31, 1875: 3,750 head Horned Cattle, 21 Cows, 752 Veals and Calves, 121 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Yards for week ending May 29, 1875: 7,073 Sheep, 327 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,243 Sheep and Lambs, 644 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending May 29, 1875: 11,848 Hogs, 1,207 Veals and Calves, 2,055 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,569 Hogs, 254 Veals and Calves, 1,701 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending May 29, 1875: 4,265 head of Horned Cattle; 21 Cows, 8,985 Sheep and Lambs, 13,390 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,920 head of Horned Cattle, 2,056 Sheep and Lambs, 6,263 Hogs.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; opened dull; closed more active and firm, except for Texan Cattle; Stockers and Butchers', $3 50@$4 75; shipping Steers, $3 50@$5; Texans, $3@$4 50; shipments, 2,600 head. Hogs quiet and rather weak; receipts, 10,000 head; inferior to common, $6@$6 50; fair to choice Bacon, $6 60@$6 90; good to prime Heavy, $6 75@$7; shipments, 7,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 160 head; Shorn, $3 50@$5 75; 1 drove of Texan sold at $5 25.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, and prices were firm; 2,400 head arrived and were sold at 7½c.@8c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6¼c.@7c. for fair to good do., and 5c.@6c., gross, for common, as to quality. Sheep were rather lower; 10,000 head arrived and sold at 4½c.@5¾c., gross, as to condition. Hogs were firmer; 4,000 head sold at $11 50@$12 50, ₽ 100 ℔., net.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Hogs slightly firmer; Bacon, $7 10@$7 35; Butchers', $7 40@$7 75. Cattle firm, steady; good Native Shippers, $6 10@$6 40; fair do., $5 75@$5 90; mixed stock, $4 50@$4 75; good through Texan Steers, $5 10; medium to fair do., $3 50@$4 35; common, $2 75@$3 15.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher, strong; No. 1 Spring, 94½c.@95c.; No. 2 do., 91⅝c. spot, 91⅞c. June, 95⅝c. July, 97c. August; No. 3 do., 88c.; Rejected, 80c. Rye dull and unsettled at $102 @$1 03. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring closed lower at $1 16 spot, 96c. September. Pork in fair demand, advanced; $20 spot, $20 25 July, $20 50 August. Lard in fair demand, higher, at $14 37½ spot, $14 60 July, $14 85 August. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅜c.; Short Clear do., 11⅝c., all loose, spot. Freights active; Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.; Corn, 3½c. Whisky nominally $1 17. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat weak, lower, at 91c. June, 94¾c. July. Pork lower at $19 90 June, $20 40@$20 45 August. Lard quiet, unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels; Corn, 111,000 bushels; Oats, 75,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 110,000 bushels; Corn, 78,000 bushels; Oats, 143,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 62¾c., cash; 63¼c. bid June; 68¼c. bid July. Oats—No. 2, 58c.@58¼c., cash; 56c., July. At the afternoon call of the board, Corn weak and lower at 62¾c., June; 67½c., July. Oats easier at 58c., June; 56c., July.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Flour dull; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; do. extra, $5@$5 50; do. Family, $5 75@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Rio brands, $6 75; do. Family, $8 25. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 38; No. 2 do., $1 37; Mixed do., $1 34; No. 1 Western Red, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 34; Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 32; Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 35; do. Amber, $1 27@$1 40; do. White, $1 30@$1 43; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 14. Corn—Southern steady; Western firm; Southern White, 84c.; Southern Yellow, 80c.; Western Mixed, 81c.@81½c. Oats dull; Southern, 74c.@83c.; Western White, 73c.; Western Mixed, 70c.@72c. Rye dull at $1 15. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$24. Provisions dull but firm. Pork $21@$21 50. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c., loose; Packed, 9c.@12c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard—Refined, 15¼c.@15½c.; Steam, 14½c.@14¾c. Butter firm and active; good to prime Western grass, 24c.@26c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 6⅛c.@6¼c.; Refined 13c.@13¼c. Coffee quiet but firm; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 15¾c.@18½c.; Jobbing, ordinary to choice, 16¼c.@19½c. Whisky dull, weak, and lower; small sales at $1 20; now offered at $1 18 without buyers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—Receipts by lake—Flour, 9,700 bbls.; Wheat, 118,500 bushels; Corn, 86,000 bushels; Oats, 71,000 bushels. Receipts by railroads—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Shipments by railroads—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments by canal to tidewater—Wheat, 172,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 112,000 bushels. Shipments by canal to interior points—Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 5,200 bushels. Canal freights—Wheat, 6½c. to New-York. In store—315,102 bushels Wheat, 309,064 bushels Corn, 66,977 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 353 bushels Rye, 146 bushels Peas, 47,728 bushels Malt. Canal tolls received since the opening, $41,530. Boats cleared, 306. Total amount of Grain carried—2,230,000 bushels. Receipts by lake for the month of May—68,700 bbls. Flour, 4,369,000 bushels Grain. Receipts by railroads for the month of May—118,700 bbls. Flour, 1,644,300 bushels Grain. Exports from elevators—Grain received lakewards during May, 1,451,500 bushels; nothing of consequence sold; prices nominally unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 31.—Flour dull, drooping; Superfine quoted at $5 25; Single Extra, $5 37½; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Treble Extra, $6 75; Choice, $7@$7 50. Corn firm at 85c.@86c. Oats quiet; Choice, 73c. Bran dull at $1. Hay quiet; Prime jobbing at $26 50. Coffee quiet; Fair to Prime, 17½c.@18½c. Pork firmer at $20 50@$21 50 as to weight; held higher at the close. Dry-salted Meats dull; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hams dull at 12½c.@13¼c. Lard, no demand; nominal Tierce, 15¼c.; Keg, 15¾c. Whisky quiet; no demand; sales at $1 18. Corn Meal, $4 35. Sugar dull; quoted at 7¾c.@8c. for Common; 8c.@9c. for Low Fair to fully Fair; 9c.@9½c. for Prime to Strictly Prime. Molasses dull, quoted at 40c.@45c. for Common; 50c.@55c. for Fair; 68c.@70c. for Prime to Choice. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 65½@$5 66; Gold, $1 16. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand to-day: Pork, 4,678 bbls.; Lard, 4,422 tcs. and 2,989 kegs; Bacon, 749 cks.; Hams, 1,268 tcs.; Dry-salted Meats, 320 cks.; Flour, 30,000 bbls.; Corn-meal, 1,605 bbls.; Sugar, 3,000 hhds.; Molasses, 3,450 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Petroleum nominal; 14c.@14½c. for Refined for June; 9¼c. for Crude. Flour dull; values barely supported; Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin Family, $5 50@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, $6 25@$6 50; High Grades, $6 75@$7 75. Rye Flour quoted $5 37½. Wheat dull; Red, $1 34@$1 37; Amber, $1 38@1 40; White, $1 45. Rye steady at $1 10. Corn firm and in fair request; Yellow, 82c.@84c.; Western Mixed, 78c.@82c. Oats move slowly; White, 72c.@73c.; Mixed, 72c.@73c. Provisions lower; Mess Pork, $21 50@$22. Beef Hams, $15@$23; Smoked Hams, 13c.@14c.; Pickled do., 11¾c.@12½c. Lard, 14½c.@15c. Whisky steady at $1 21. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 30c.; do. do. Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 24c.@25c.; do. Firsts, 17c.@19c.; Rolls, extra, 20c.@22c. Cheese declining; New-York, fancy, 10½c.@11½c.; New-York, prime, 9c.@10½c.; Western, fine, 9½c.@10c.; do., prime, 9c.@10½c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 18c.@18½c.; Western do., 17½c.; Southern, 16c.@16½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 31.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 100 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 55 for Amber Winter, $7 for White Winter, and $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat lower; sales, 2 cars Extra White Michigan at $1 33; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 15. Corn dull, sales, two cars High Mixed at 83c.; 1 car Low Mixed at 81c. Corn-meal lower; Bolted, $34; Unbolted, $33, ₽ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27, ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Peas, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—25,800 bushels Wheat, 6,100 bushels Peas, 2,714,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 7,300 bushels Corn; 15,700 bushels Oats, 580,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Flour dull and lower to sell; only an order trade. Wheat higher; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 28½, cash; $1 28, June; $1 32½, July; No. 3 do., $1 20@$1 21; No. 2 Spring, 94c. bid for Regular; Soft do. sold at 95c. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 62c.@63c., cash; 62¼c.@62½c., June; 67¼c.@68c., July; 71c., August. Oats firmer; sales of car-lots at 59c.@60c., cash; 57¼c.@57½c., June. Rye firmer; $1 08 bid. Whisky lower at $1 17. Pork higher at $21, mostly delivered. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon dull; sales of jobbing lots at 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders; 12½c.@12¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13c.@13¼c. for Clear Sides; Clear Sides, 13¾c. July. Lard nominal. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Flour dull, nominal. Wheat dull, nominal; Red, $1 25@$1 28. Corn steady at 71c.@73c. Oats dull and declining at 67c.@69c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Barley nominal. Butter dull. Pork steady; sales at $20 25. Lard steady; Steam, 14½c.; Kettle, 14¾c.@15c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, $9 30; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, $8 30, spot; $9, buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c., spot; 12½c., buyer August. Live Hogs firmer; sales, common, $6 50@$6 80; fair to medium, $6 90@$7 25; good heavy, $7 35@$7 65. Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 230 head. Whisky steady at $1 13.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 00½; No. 2, 96½c., June, 96⅛c.; July, 97c. Oats firmer and higher, in fair demand; No. 2, in store, 58c. Corn firmer and higher; No. 2, mixed, in store, 61c. Rye nominally lower, light demand; not in store, 98c. Barley nominal and neglected; No. 2 Spring, $1 20; No. 3 do., $1. Provisions nominally firmer; Pork, $20, cash; Lard, 14¼c.@14¾c. Freights nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 69,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 152,000 bushels.

BOSTON, May 31.—Flour—Demand continues quite moderate and sales could only be forced at a concession. Western Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Common Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 75@$6 50; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 25@$7; Illinois, $6 50@$7 50; St. Louis, $6 50@$8 50; Southern Flour dull, at $5 25@$8 50. Corn quiet, at 82c.@85c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 74c.@78c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15. Shorts, fine Feed, and Middlings, $24@$27. Receipts—Flour, 7,354 bbls.; Corn, 8,400 bushels; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 13,400 bushels; Shorts, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 355 bushels.

TOLEDO, May 31.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 24½; Extra do., $1 26½; Amber Michigan, cash and June, $1 23½; July and August, $1 25; No. 2 Red, $1 23; June, $1 23½; July, $1 24. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, cash and June, 72c.@72½c.; July, 73¾c.; August, 76c.; Low Mixed, cash and June, 70¾c. Oats steady; No. 1, 65c.; White, 66c.; Michigan, 63c. Freights dull, unchanged. Receipts—13,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull, unchanged. Corn dull at 70c.@73c. Oats dull and easier at 68c.@70c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions dull, but a better tone prevails. Pork nominally $21. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 70@$11 75; Clear Sides, 12¼c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¼c.@14c. Lard—Steam, 15¼c.; Tierce, 15¾c.@16c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 14. Bagging firm at 13¼c.@14c.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6 50. Wheat steady; Red, $1 12; Amber, $1 15@$1 18; White, $1 20@$1 30. Corn steady; Shelled, 60c.@63c.; Ears, 60c. Oats steady; Mixed, 66c.; White, 67c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c. Lard, Steam, 14½c.; Kettle, 15½c.; Hams, 13½c.@14c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.—Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged. Rye quiet; lots, in store, held at $1 06@$1 08. Corn quiet; 79c.@82c. for Western Mixed and round Yellow. Oats, 72½c.@76c. for entire range, and dull. Malt steady, with fair demand; sales 5,000 bushels two-rowed State, country-made, at $1 40, and 6,000 bushels six-rowed State at $1 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 31.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 30c. Resin quiet: $1 50 for Strained. Crude quiet; $1 20 for Hard; $2 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $1 65.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., May 31.—Five thousand bxs. of Cheese were offered and sold here to-day at 11c.@12c. At Little Falls, 4,500 bxs. were offered, 2,800 of which were sold, and the balance consigned. The prices ranged from 11c.@12c., ruling at 11¾c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 31—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞; for the account, 93⅞; United States bonds, new fives, 102½; Erie Railway Shares, 16; New York Central, 91.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞@94; for the account, 94⅛.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 ₽ cent, which is 1-16 ₽ cent below the Bank of England rate. The settlements at the Stock Exchange resulted in but three failures, and they were of slight importance.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £43,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 75c.

6:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 93⅞@94; for the account, 94⅛@94¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 7¾d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 7 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 55s. ₽ cwt. for new American; Lard, 63s.@63s. 6d. ₽ cwt.; Bacon, 52s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,300 bales were American.

6:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 31s. 3d.@31s. 6d. ₽ quarter.

LONDON, May 31.—Petroleum, 9½d. ₽ gallon for refined and 7¾d. for Spirits.

ANTWERP, May 31.—Petroleum, 28½f. for fine pale American.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Yesterday, Monday, May 31, being Decoration Day, the Exchange was closed, but for to-day the following auctions are noticed, all but the last-named taking place at the Exchange:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale, to close estate of Jacob Miller, deceased, of the following valuable property: One four-story brick store and tenement, with lot 19 by 60, No. 544 First avenue, east side, 20 feet north of Thirtieth street; one similar building, with lot 16.4 by 60, No. 548 First avenue, next lot but one adjoining above; one similar building, with lot 16.4 by 100, No. 552 First avenue, next lot but one adjoining above; two similar buildings, with lots each 19 by 62, Nos. 565 and 567 Second avenue, west side, 20 feet north of Thirty-first street; one similar building, with lot 19.8 by 76, No. 633 Second avenue, west side, 98.10 feet north of Thirty-fourth street; one three-story brick store and tenement, with lot 15.7 by 53, No. 17 Avenue D, west side, 15.7 feet south of Third street; one three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 70.7, No. 324 Twenty-third street, south side, 53 feet west of Avenue D; one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 17.10 by 98.9, No. 243 East Thirty-second street, north side, 153.7 feet west of Second avenue; one four-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100 4, No. 607 West Forty-fifth street, north side, 125 feet west of Eleventh avenue; one five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 153 East Fifty-second street, north side, 200 feet east of Lexington avenue; and three four-story brick stores and tenements, with lease of lots, each 24 by 80, Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Avenue C, south-east corner of Fourth street. This auction is more important in its general details than any other to occur during the week. Also Trustees' sale of desirable building lot, 25.11 by 100, (rear line 20 feet,) on Madison avenue, east-side, 74.6 feet north of Fifty-seventh street. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.3 by 81, on Lexington avenue, west side, 33.1 feet south of Twenty-ninth street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of two lots each 25 by 100 on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth street. Also public auction sale of a valuable tract of land containing 26 824-1000 acres, located at Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, lying on the west side of the Spuyten Duyvel Railroad, between One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets, together with water rights on the Harlem River, and a small plot on the east side of the railroad.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 29.6 by 56, No. 141 Cedar street, north side, 40.4 feet east of Washington street. Also similar sale, same Referee, of one four-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 82, on Third avenue, east side, 75.11 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth street. Also similar sale, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 47 by 138, located on the King's Bridge Road, at the south-east corner of thirty-five foot street, not yet named, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 20 by 72.6, No. 232 East Thirty-eight street, south side, 160 feet west of Second avenue. Also similar sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 92.6, No. 245 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets. Also similar sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with lots, each 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with plot 50 by 102.2, on East Eightieth street, south side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue. Also similar sale, same Referee, of four lots, together in size 80 by 100.8, on East Ninety-third street, north side, 395 feet east of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 90, on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, at the railroad depot at 12 M., Assignee's sale of thirty-five building lots, situate respectively on Rebecca and Tompkins avenues, Jackson, Monroe, Vermilye, and Church streets.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGE.—FIRST-class large and small houses for sale and to let at great reductions. Offices, No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURERS, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres, in Princeton, N. J., near colleges and convenient to the depot; grounds are all under-drained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial double two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting, dining-room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; out-buildings consist of stable, greenhouse, woodhouse, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT FLUSHING.—FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR one or more years, a new cottage of twelve rooms, fully furnished, with every improvement; gas, Oakland Lake water, bath, wash-trays, stationary wash-basins, &c.—in fact, everything to make it a complete place; located on a wide avenue, with first-class surroundings, making it exceedingly desirable. Also, an unfurnished cottage of eleven rooms, on Sandford avenue, with improvements, to let. Apply to J. L. STEELE, Main st., Flushing, Long Island.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, VERY LOW, AT Summit, N. J., one hour from New-York and five minutes from depot, a new modern house of sixteen rooms; two and a half acres of land, beautifully laid out and studded with trees and shrubbery; good garden, carriage-house, &c.; fine views, good neighborhood. Photo's at office. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and thirty-six acres, near Brown's dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

FARM OF 160 ACRES—FOR SALE CHEAP, IF sold immediately; near Sing Sing; fine river views. ROBERT F. WHITE & CO., Agents, Tarrytown, N. Y.

VALUABLE MARYLAND FARMS FOR SALE—suitable for grazing or fruit; convenient to markets. Apply to D. J. BLACKISTON, Attorney at Law, Chestertown, Kent County, Md.

CATSKILL.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A farm between Cauter's Kills and Haines' Falls; magnificent scenery and location for Summer hotel or residence. Inquire of Dr. HOFFMANN, No. 64 6th av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CITY OF PATERSON, N.J.

LAKE VIEW STATION.

ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

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AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKERS, NO. 12 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, (Equitable Building,)

WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE,

By order of the Passaic Land Improvement and Building Company,

On TUESDAY, June 8, and THURSDAY, June 10, at 12 M., on the premises,

FOUR DWELLINGS, ONE STORE AND TWO HUNDRED ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS AT LAKE VIEW STATION,

Fifty minutes from New-York by Erie Railroad; twenty-two trains daily.

SURROUNDED BY HANDSOME IMPROVEMENTS, CONNECTED BY HORSE-CARS WITH THE CENTRE OF PATERSON, AND ON ELEVATIONS COMMANDING EXTENSIVE AND BEAUTIFUL VIEWS. NO PROTECTION; EVERY PLOT TO BE SOLD.

Special train will leave New-York at 11:15 A. M. from foot of Chambers st.; 10:45 from 23d st.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale. For maps and passes apply to McCARTER & McCULLY, No. 242 Main st., Paterson, N. J., and to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 12 Pine st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of JACOB MILLER, deceased.

Houses and Lots on

2D AV., AVENUES C AND D, 3D, 32D, 45TH, AND 52D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB MILLER, DECEASED.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 633, between 34th and 35th sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 565 and 567, between 31st and 32d sts.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 544, 548, and 552, between 30th and 31st sts.

EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 243, between 2d and 3d avs.

EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—Five-story first-class double tenement-house and lot, No. 153, between 3d and Lexington avs.

AVENUE D.—Three-story brick house, No. 17, near 3d st.

THIRD STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 324, near Avenue D.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Four-story double tenement-house and lot, No. 607, near 11th av.

Also,

By order of the above Executors, and of the ADMINISTRATORS OF ISAAC SHAURMAN, DECEASED.

AVENUE C.—The three four-story stores and dwellings, with lease of lots, Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Avenue C, corner of 4th st.

Book-maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 5TH AV. AND 109TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 4, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES H. FAY, ESQ., REFEREE:

FIFTH AVENUE.—The two very valuable lots situated south-east corner 5th av. and 109th st., being together 50.4x100 feet.

These lots are beautifully located, overlooking the upper end of the Park and lake.

LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LAND in the Twenty-third Ward, formerly town of Morrisania.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, about twenty-seven acres of land, lying between the Harlem Railroad and the Harlem River, bounded on the south by One Hundred and Forty-ninth st.; together with valuable water-front rights, under letters patent from the State of New-York. Terms will be announced at the time of the sale.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

TENTH AVENUE.—One lot, west side, 40 feet south of 99th st. NINETY-NINTH STREET.—One lot, south side, 77.6 feet west of 10th av. ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—One lot, north side, 150 feet east of 10th av. ELEVENTH AVENUE, BOULEVARD, AND HILLSIDE AVENUE.—The plot of land fronting on 11th av., Boulevard, through to and fronting on Hillside av., near Ellwood st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE,

of the extra size building lot on east-side of MADISON AV.

74.6 feet north of 57th st.,

on TUESDAY, JUNE 1,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

Two lots on south side of 80th st., between 5th and Madison avs., each 25 feet by half the block.

By E. A. LAWRENCE & CO., Auctioneers.

Under the direction of EDWARD D. GALE, Referee, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1875, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale positive. Sixty per cent. can remain for two years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER. Executors' sale, June 3, of four lots, 100 feet 11 inches front by 100 feet deep, with all improvements thereon, being north-west corner of 122d st. and New or 5th av., fronting on centre of Mount Morris Park.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—AT HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON, A house and barn, with about one acre of ground, with plenty of fruit and vegetables; fine view of the Catskills; rent for the season, $400. Apply to H. N. VEDDER or DR. HOPKINS, Hyde Park; WILLIAM MOIR, No. 373 6th av.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOMES in Norwalk, Darien, and vicinity, that truly beautiful and healthful region of country, situated on the Sound and New-Haven Railroad, can be secured by lease or purchase on favorable terms. Apply to MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, THE large house and store corner of 26th st. and Lexington av.; occupied over thirty years as first-class grocery store; rent moderate. Apply at No. 75 Lexington av.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET FOR SEASON or year, fully furnished country residence, with about five acres of land; modern house; fifteen rooms, gas and water; large carriage-house; use of cow and poultry. Apply to owner, HENRY TAYLOR, 6 Pine st.

A FEW EXTRA CHOICE LARGE AND small furnished and unfurnished dwellings, not rented by May 1, to let at decided bargains. Offices, 11 Pine st., and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A FRENCH FLAT, ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, in new building, south-west corner 8th av. and 47th st. Inquire of DAVID KEMPSON, No. 300 West 47th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—BANKING-ROOM NO. 744 BROADWAY, corner Astor place, centre of the book publishing trade; two entrances, one on Broadway and one on Astor place; fitted up in the most elegant style with all things needed for immediate business. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN ORANGE, N. J., OR VICINITY, FOR three months, a well-located, furnished house, with stable; six bedrooms required, and room for coachman. Address, with particulars, J. S. ROCKWELL, No. 47 Ferry st.

DRY GOODS.

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AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,

No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES

Just imported. Patterns, with cloth models, now ready, "SEA SHORE," "BALTIC," "CROQUET," and "DON'T CARE" TOILETS, very desirable in these days.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

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HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.—Cheapest, richest, finest flavored, and most delicious ice-cream in market. Depots, 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM STABLE NO. 1 West 31st., a GORDON SETTER PUP; had on red collar. The above reward will be paid for his return.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Camille—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. C. Burroughs.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Donovans—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Chilpéric—By the Soldene English Opera Bouffe Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

ROBINSON HALL.—Giroflé Girofla—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer-night Concert under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily Times *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

The decision which has been given by the Court of Claims in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is a very important one. The Government was alleged to have been indebted to the company for half the total amount earned for transportation on Government account. This sum was withheld by the Government, and by the present decision of the court it must be paid over to the company. The amount carried by the judgment is $512,000, and it will probably be about the same every year. There can be no doubt that this decision ought to be the means of bringing about a final and amicable settlement of all differences between the Government and the road. It is not probable that we shall ever see another "across the Continent" railroad, for we trust that the days of subsidies are past. The Union Pacific Road has been of very great service to the Government, and enables it to make an immense saving every year, as the reports of the Government Directors and the Secretary of the Treasury sufficiently show. The road is also of unquestionable importance to the trade of the country. It ought to be worked in harmony with the Government, for litigation between the two is not only a waste of money, but a public scandal. A settlement should be made on the basis of the proposal offered by the company last session. It will never do to have the Government and a road to which it has given so much public property fighting each other in the law courts till the end of the century.

It must be remembered that the decision terminates two distinct causes of action: 1. The action brought by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to recover one-half of certain freight earnings withheld from it by the Government, and, 2, the action brought by the United States to recover the back interest paid to the holders of bonds issued in aid of the construction of the road. The right of the Government to withhold half the money earned by the road for the transportation of mails, military, &c., has never been disputed; its right to withhold all the freight earnings made in the Government service is denied by this decision. Its counter claim for the twelve millions of dollars paid for the interest on guaranteed bonds is summarily dismissed.

No more striking evidence of the nature of the change that has taken place in the Attorney General's office could be asked for than is to be found in the circular letter of Mr. Pierrepont, published this morning. The Attorney General states in plain terms that there have been extravagant and dishonest practices in some of the judicial districts in connection with the payment of witnesses and jurors, and the transportation and maintenance of prisoners. He does not confine himself, however, to condemnation of the abuses, but points out, in an unmistakably clear manner, the precautions which must be observed in the future to avoid their recurrence. These are business-like and practical, and, under an energetic and painstaking administration of the general office, will unquestionably be effective. There is no more detestable offense against public morals and the public interests than corruption in the administration of justice, and Mr. Pierrepont deserves the thanks of all honorable men for the steps he has taken toward putting a stop to this abuse.

Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, made a speech on Thursday to some West Virginians who gave him a reception at Parkersburg. Mr. Garrett says that the "crisis" is passed, and that his road will stick to the system which it has hitherto pursued. In this way he anticipates that the road will be of great benefit to the people of West Virginia, and others upon the line. Mr. Garrett has already been suggested as a rival of Mr. Tilden for the Democratic nomination to the Presidency on the strength of his alleged championship of the "anti-monopoly" movement. His West Virginia speech is not inconsistent with these pretensions, but we imagine that there are passages in his career as a railroad manager which will hardly bear the discussion incident to a campaign.

It may be a matter of small consequence to the general public, but it is a source of a good deal of annoyance to many travelers, that the steam-boat "runners" for the North River lines are allowed quite so much freedom in West street. They assail foot passengers and those on street cars with an intolerable clamor, especially at the point where the "Schuyler Line" leaves for Albany. They frequently cause great delay and confusion, and sometimes indefinite discomfort to ladies, who are misled by them. They constitute a public nuisance, which we should suppose the Police might regulate if they cannot repress.

Our readers will find the political situation in the State of Ohio described with some detail in our Cincinnati correspondence. The Republican Convention which meets to-morrow, will happily be assured that, however strongly its members may sympathize with the Pennsylvania Republicans in their opposition to the third term, they need be in no doubt as to the feeling of the President himself on what was, a few days ago, an interesting question. There will, therefore, be no possible occasion for want of harmony. The candidates who will probably be brought before the convention are described by our correspondent. They are an unusually strong set, and any one of them is likely to make a good leader. But there is little doubt that Judge Taft represents a section of the party which it is extremely desirable to enlist heartily in the pending canvass. He is, moreover, a man of exceptional ability, independence, and personal popularity.

New-Hampshire is excited over the pending contest in the Legislature. Caucuses of both parties meet in Concord to-night to take measures of preparation for the struggle for the organization of the Legislature, which is to be effected to-morrow. The Republicans believe that they have justice on their side, and they are determined that they shall not be deprived of control of either House or Senate. Exactly how they are to prevent their opponents, who are equally resolute, from securing the organization, is not yet publicly known. At any rate, we are once more assured that there will be no compromise.

FREEMASONRY IN NEW-YORK.

The ceremonies at the opening of the Masonic Temple to-morrow will probably be the most imposing which have been witnessed in the whole history of the craft throughout the world. The opening of the Freemasons' Hall, in London, a hundred years ago, was hardly participated in by as many hundreds of brethren as there will be thousands congregated in New-York to-morrow. The recent installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the English Lodges brought together 10,000 Freemasons, and that was certainly the most remarkable gathering which has ever taken place under the auspices of the order in Great Britain. The New-York ceremonial will, it is believed, call out 25,000 "Free and Accepted Masons" from all parts of the United States. Magnificent as this gathering will be, it is merely proportionate to the relative strength of American Masonry. If, as a recent authority states, there are in the whole world only one million of Freemasons who have attained the grade of Master, then the United States contain more than half the Master Masons in the world. Of these there are about 91,000 in the State of New-York, or more than the combined strength of all the Lodges of England.

The extraordinary development of the Masonic Order in the United States belongs, practically, to the period of our political independence. It is true that Masonry had taken firm root on this Continent between the establishment of the first Grand Lodge in Boston in 1733 and the time, half a century later, when the British troops evacuated New-York. But the Revolution disturbed the whole fabric of American Masonry—turned the arms of brother against brother, interrupted intercourse with the parent Grand Lodge, and threw the whole organization of the craft into confusion and doubt. The first warrant from the Grand Lodge of England for a Provincial Grand Lodge in New-York dates from 1737, but the oldest section of the brotherhood which has maintained an unbroken existence in this State is St. John's Lodge No. 1, which was chartered by the Grand Lodge of England in 1757, and which, down to the period of the Revolution, held its meetings in a hall in Ann street in this City. The original Provincial Grand Lodge of New-York seems to have ceased to exist about a generation after the date of its original charter. The parent of the present Grand Lodge owed its existence to a charter granted during the British occupation of New-York by the seceding Grand Lodge of Ancient Masons, which continued for more than half a century as the rival to the Grand Lodge of England. The second Provincial Grand Lodge thus constituted very soon dropped the "provincial," denied the right of appeal to the parent body, and styled itself "Most Worshipful" instead of "Right Worshipful." This independence of the Grand Lodge of New-York was, in due course, formally acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of England, to which the "Ancient Masons" had by that time returned.

The history of Masonry in this State for seventy years after the final establishment of the Republic, was not unmarked by serious strife. Country Masons showed their disgust at the centralizing tendencies of their City brethren by establishing a rival Grand Lodge in 1823. The Morgan excitement became the means of healing the internal divisions of which this body was the outcome, and the compact of 1827 formally restored harmony in the ranks of the brotherhod, already counting 228 lodges in this State. The anti-Masonic craze had spent its force when, in 1837, the somewhat arbitrary proceedings of the Grand Master of the order, sustained as they were by the Masters of individual lodges, caused another breach in the organization, which led to the formation of the so-called St. John's Grand Lodge. The three hundred members who formed the nucleus of the new Grand Lodge had been formally expelled from the order for being guilty of joining in a procession for the celebration of St. John's Day, in defiance of the order of the Grand Master. The seceding Grand Lodge grew and prospered, so that on its reunion with the parent body, some thirteen years later, it brought with it into the fold twenty-seven lodges, instead of the three which were expelled, and 4,000, in place of the 300 brethren who had been struck off the rolls of membership.

This union was not effected, however, before another schism had occurred resulting in the organization known in Masonic annals as the Phillips, Herring & Co. Grand Lodge. That body maintained a somewhat precarious existence for nine years, but in 1858 this latest breach in the fraternity was finally healed, and the substantial unity of the order in this State has been successfully maintained from that day to this. The Grand Lodge, which meets in convention to-day, not only exercises the most extensive jurisdiction in the world, but also enjoys one of the least disputed. If the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York is ever called upon to compose internal dissensions, they are, at least, not serious enough to be forced on public notice. It is tolerably certain that the object of to-morrow's ceremonial would never have been attained had the great Masonic brotherhood of the State of New-York not been equally distinguished for harmony and well-directed enthusiasm in the attainment of the beneficent ends of the craft.

THE EXPENSE OF COLLEGE EDUCATION.

Colleges are eleemosynary establishments. This has been their character from the first rise of schools and universities in modern times. A body of rich men might found a college, as a joint stock company, and charge the pupils with the actual cost of their education, with a suitable addition by way of profit to the owners. But if such an institution were adequately founded, the price of tuition would be extremely high, so that only the wealthy could obtain access to its privileges. As a matter of fact, buildings are erected, libraries established and supported, museums and apparatus procured, instructors paid, through benefactions from private individuals, or from the National or State Governments. Thus it is possible to open the doors of the college to youth who are poor or in moderate circumstances. The charges made at the best of our colleges cover only a portion of the cost of education. Independently of special gratuities by scholarships and through other channels, liberal education is in great part a free gift. The millionaire pays for the tuition of his son at any of our colleges only a fraction of its real cost. He is a pensioner upon the bounty of the past, and upon the endowments furnished by the liberality of the living generation. The proper and the only possible return for the rich man to make is to increase these foundations, the benefit of which accrues to the opulent and the poor alike.

It has been in past times a great point with the guardians of our best colleges to keep down the expenses of education, in order that the poorer class may not be excluded, and these institutions converted—or rather perverted—into schools exclusively for rich men's sons. The old commons system was partly designed for this end, though it was also an essential element in the idea that a college constitutes a family, all of whose members are to dwell under one roof. Boarding in commons was prolific of disorder, to say nothing of indigestion and boorish manners. Yet we once heard Edward Everett express his regret that the commons tables had been abolished. He thought that the system might have been reformed, and made very advantageous, as in the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. The movement now is toward the re-establishment of the discarded system, chiefly from motives of economy.

But, in the larger and older colleges, there is now a dangerous tendency toward an increase of expenses. Gentlemen have to pay for their sons in one year more than they spent themselves in the whole four years of their course. Not unfrequently they are called upon for twice or three times the amount which, at a former day, was sufficient for themselves through the entire period of their residence at college. This increase is not due principally to an increase in the charges imposed by the college authorities. Thus, the Treasurer's bill (which includes room rent) at Yale College is set down at from $160 to $220 for the year. The enhanced outlay by the students springs partly from the higher price of board, which in all large towns, and in all towns accessible by railways, whether large or small, has greatly increased. After all, however, the evil is largely due to the customs of the students, to voluntary taxes which they have come to impose upon themselves, and which have acquired often the force of unwritten law. Their societies draw very heavily upon their pockets. Then there are class entertainments, class pictures, class orations and poems to be sumptuously printed. The mania for athletic sports, which have been in many respects very salutary, is attended with a heavy expenditure. There are boats and boat-houses to be built, champion crews to be trained and sent abroad. The multiplied calls upon the purse of the student of moderate means, who does not like to be behind his fellows in liberality, are very burdensome; and the natural effect of them is to drive off young men of this class to institutions where the fashions are different. Hardly any greater calamity could befall the larger and older colleges than to have this result ensue. The mingling of students from different classes in society, from city and country, sons of farmers and sons of merchants, is one of the most desirable things in connection with a college.

How shall this alarming evil be checked? So far as the government of the colleges is concerned, one of the first things to be done is to establish general refectories, where, in buildings erected and furnished at the expense of the institution, meals can be procured at cost. In this way the price of board can be materially reduced, and, at the same time, if it were thought desirable, the style of living could be graduated to the means and tastes of the different sorts of students. At Cambridge, as we are informed, commons has been revived on a large scale. A good beginning has been made in this direction at New-Haven. Then the instructors should make it an object of serious effort to discourage the disposition to extravagant expenditure which so easily takes root among young men. Much can be done by judicious counsels and urgent persuasion on the part of Professors whom students respect. For, after all, the current must turn among the students themselves, if this growing mischief is to be eradicated. Examples, in such a matter, are contagious. A great part of the taxes which students impose on one another are perfectly needless, and worse than needless. Society expenses, for instance, grow out of the fancy for costly architecture and elegant apartments, to say nothing of expensive suppers. A more refined and truly academic spirit would dictate a different policy. "Plain living and high thinking" should be the student's motto.

SENTIMENTALISM AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Massachusetts people are discussing yet once more the justice and expediency of the execution of the Pomeroy boy. This youth, it will be remembered, was convicted of the murder of a little girl. The crime was so fixed upon him that he subsequently confessed it. Prior to that he had earned the right to his title of "the boy fiend" by a series of atrocities which seemed to be the result of mental disease, so monstrous were they. It was also quite clear that he had committed one murder before that of the Curran child. It was admitted that he was a moral monster; but many good people shuddered at the idea of hanging a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age. He had a fair trial, at which the most distinguished experts gave the result of their investigations of psychological phenomena. It was set up in defense that the boy was the creature of an uncontrollable impulse; that he had inherited an abnormal tendency, which was partly derived from his mother, who had exhibited certain unnatural idiosynerasies before the child was born. The jury had the alternative of bringing in a verdict of murder in the first degree, the punishment of which is death, or of murder in the second degree, which is punishable by imprisonment for life. They brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, but they coupled it with a recommendation to mercy. That is to say, the lad was technically guilty, according to the laws of Massachusetts; but, in consideration of all the circumstances, the jurors were willing that the extreme penalty should be commuted to imprisonment for life. At one time it was substantially settled that the Governor's clemency would be interposed for this purpose.

The plea of "moral insanity" was ably urged by several prominent men who appeared before the Governor and Council in behalf of those who petitioned for commutation of punishment. Messrs. Bigelow and Foster, ex-Judges of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rev. W. H. H. Murray, Dr. Walker, and other eminent men, were among those who united in the appeal for young Pomeroy's life. On the other hand, petitions asking that the full rigor of the law be carried out were numerously signed, and laid before the Governor and Council. There was thus presented the singular spectacle of a great community divided into two parts, the one urging and the other deprecating the execution of a duly-convicted murderer. The tribunal of last resort in this case hesitated, though it was generally understood that the sentence of death would finally be commuted. While the matter was yet in abeyance, a little girl, only five years old, was decoyed from a throng of Sunday-school children into a church belfry and brutally murdered. There was no apparent motive for the crime. No marks of violence other than those designed to slay the child were found upon her. The supposed murderer is one Piper, a young man who was employed as sexton of the church in which this dreadful affair happened. He is in custody, and, though he denies his guilt, he admits that he "was not in his right mind" that day. If he did commit that murder, and were to have it brought home upon him, possibly he would find friends to plead that his atrocious act was the result of an irresponsible "moral insanity."

Now, if the Pomeroy boy is hanged, it will be because Piper has murdered little Mabel Young, or that some other "boy fiend" has perpetrated that crime. Suddenly, the tone of public opinion has changed. It is said by one Boston paper, which undoubtedly reflects the general sentiment in that city, that "the feeling in favor of the execution of Pomeroy has had an accession of intensity from the tragedy of a week ago that no one can fail to recognize." That is to say, people who were not before in favor of hanging the boy are now in favor of it because there has been another brutal child-murder since they considered the subject. A community, or at least a goodly portion of it, is shocked by a tragedy of uncommon wickedness, and it demands blood. Nobody has been convicted of this later crime, but the possible effect of the present indignation will be to hang the perpetrator of one equally heinous, though there was, up to a week ago, every possibility that he would escape. He may not be executed for the murder of Katy Curran, though he was convicted of it, but for the killing of Mabel Young, with which he had nothing to do.

This state of things is not unnatural, if we consider the sentiment of society—which is oftener passionate than just. The barbarities of the Pomeroy boy extended through a long period; he had been in the habit of torturing and maiming his playmates before he killed one or two of them. Therefore when his horrible story came out, the public indignation was high. Sane or insane, he might have been put to death at once without much lamentation outside of his unhappy relatives. But the heat of popular anger has been allowed to cool; the bloody events in which he was an actor are almost lost sight of until another crime of the same character recalls them to memory. This time public opinion takes the form of a demand that society shall be protected from a repetition of such crimes as these. Yet the same condition, so far as society was concerned, existed when there was an influential demand that the boy murderer's life be spared. *Somebody* must be made an example of now. And, argue those who oppose any further delay in the case, an execution is an example which is a powerful deterrent. A murderer once declared that "hanging was played out in New-York." That very saying helped to hang him. The execution of a slave-trader in New-York harbor did more to break up an abominable traffic than all the sermons ever preached against buying and selling men; and both of these cases were memorable examples. A wise physician called into a girls' boarding-school, where the pupils were afflicted with an epidemic of mysterious hysterics, heated his irons, and said he should apply the actual cautery to the spine of the next new patient. There was no new patient. Sentimentalists hesitate to execute the laws. The Massachusetts statute says that murder in the first degree is punishable with death. The jury in the Pomeroy case read that law, and temporized and compromised with their consciences. Public opinion partly approved, until the fatal results of such a weak evasion of the plain requirements of existing law were seen. The error is plain enough now, but possibly it may not be corrected.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

The expression, "Conflict between Science and Religion," is an unfortunate one, and if any facts warranted such an expression, they would be still more unfortunate. While the expression, however, is only a phrase, it is so far misleading as to be capable of doing much mischief, since it conveys to many persons the idea that there is, or may be, an antagonism between the truths of science and the truths of religion. True science and true religion can never be at war, although a false science may be hostile to religion, or a false religion may be in arms against science; for truth in one department of knowledge can never be an enemy of truth in any other department. Theologians and scientists may be at odds—which only means that they do not agree with each other's reasonings or conclusions—but out of their controversies, if conducted with candor and intelligence, there will come the pure grain of truth, winnowed from the chaff in which it had been hidden.

For what is religion? It is not a church—for we have many churches, and there is but one Church that makes any pretension that religion may not be found outside as well as inside its own communion. It is not a creed—for there are as many creeds as churches, and religion is not the sole possession of any one of them. It is not a worship—for the forms of religious worship are as various as the denominations of Christians. It is the possession of no time or race—for we speak of the religion of the ancients and of the moderns, of the Jews, the Greeks, the Hindoos, the Mohammedans, the Christians. Generally, it means the feelings and acts of men which relate to a Supreme Being; yet even those who confess to no certainty of belief in a God, like Mr. Mill, profess to believe in what they call the religion of humanity. And it is not stationary, inelastic, inflexible—for the most learned and devout men believe that religion, like humanity, is progressive; that man has not yet found out all there is to know of his relations to a Superior Being; that the book of revelation is, like the book of knowledge, not closed, but stands ever open to the honest seeker after truth.

And what is science? It is only knowledge, formulated possibly in general principles, and using the truths already known in its further and deeper search into the laws and reason of things. If it attempts, from the known, to advance to the unknown, it does so—if it is true science—in strict subordination to, and by rigid deductions from, what is already supposed to be established; and it not only has no right to, it cannot safely, drop out of its processes of reasoning any known factor in the sum of human knowledge, from whatever source that factor comes, whether from intuition, or consciousness, or moral sense. But what we call science is as progressive as humanity. What was called truth yesterday it does not recognize as truth to-day, and the science of this generation may be rejected by the wisdom of the next. It is the seeker after truth, and not he who is sure that he has come already to a knowledge of all truth, who has the best right to be called wise; and the true scientist, however confident he may be of his knowledge of the universe he has explored, is yet most reverent and modest as he stands before the Infinite which he has not yet explored, the mystery of being which he cannot explain or understand. Tyndall says, "When we endeavor to pass * * * from the phenomena of physics to those of thought, we meet a problem which transcends any conceivable expansion of the powers we now possess. We may think over the subject again and again—it eludes all intellectual presentation—we stand at length face to face with the incomprehensible."

We printed recently two significant discourses, one by Rev. Heber Newton, of the Anthon Memorial Church, and one by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, each considering the relations of science and religion, and both, as types of modern Christian thought on this important subject, worthy of marked attention. Mr. Newton declares consciousness to be the personality of man. He says: "The philosophy of Mr. Spencer, upon which science is building its system of knowledge, rests for its fundamental proposition upon consciousness. Its affirmations are the axiomata out of which alone we can construct knowledge. From it we derive the ideas of space, time, and cause upon which science builds itself. From it we have the only certitude possible to us, that we are not deceived in our perceptions and reasonings. Consciousness is the authority which alone holds together our order. We have only to find what are the real utterances of consciousness—instinctive, universal, necessary—and accept in them the truth. Even our imperfect review * * * shows the belief in God, the moral sense, to be universal, instinctive."

Mr. Beecher's argument was that whatever in religion is fundamental has no conflict with science, and need not be afraid of it. He says, science "seems likely to displace a great many things. * * * If archæology becomes developed more fully, if the origin of the species, the survival of the fittest, progress in strength, if the philosophy of the mind begins to be studied and known, you may be sure a great many manners and customs will lose their prestige of Divine origin. A great many things which we have been taught to believe were revealed of God will be proved not to be so. * * * They are ignorant and cowardly who fear that knowledge will destroy religion. What we want is truth; that man shall think; that it shall be obligatory to think; that thinking shall be sifted, ground, and made the daily food of the world. We don't need less liberty; we need more liberty. Out of this will come more God, more virtue, more manliness, more religion." And he said that, were the past of Christianity all blotted out, and the Bible and revelation destroyed, man's need of spiritual help, and his consciousness of a superior intelligence, would reconstruct religion, and bring him back to God.

There is here common ground upon which science and religion can go forward into the future in peace, and stop at no investigation that gives any promise of enlarging the limits of knowledge. No one questions that man is by nature religious; and no one doubts that an advancing civilization will still recognize the power of the moral sense, and the religious emotions, in man. No science can eliminate the infinite Intelligence from the universe, and no true science will attempt to do so. The aspiration for something higher and better will still hold in its faith and worship the idea of a justice, a mercy, a wisdom, a love, more perfect than any human type, and will call its idea God; and the nearer man gets to the truth, whether in science or in religion, the clearer he will see the divine relation in which he stands to the perfect Order and the infinite Intelligence.

"HANDS OFF."

Among the animals which Mr. Bergh has taken under his protection, one, the turtle, frequently bears upon his breast, as he lies anticipating happily the time when he will be "served up in soup and steaks," a warning which many a woman and also many a man would gladly have the power of exhibiting suddenly upon occasion—"Hands Off!" There are some people who do not seem to understand that others are very averse to being handled by strangers. But the truth is that this aversion is very common; and, indeed, only those who are most careless of their persons, and most indifferent to that with which they come into bodily contact, like to be touched familiarly by strangers. This shrinking may be regarded as the result of a certain degree of refinement, and those who do not share it may sneer at it as fastidiousness; but it is very widely distributed among people of any culture, and of even a moderate degree of personal self-respect. Among the wonderful, and, to most of us, not pleasantly surprising revelations of the Beecher-Tilton trial is the habit of pawing, and hugging, and kissing, and lap-sitting among men, which seems to be the fashion among the Plymouth Church people. Much, of course, must be allowed in such a matter for individual habits and inclinations, and for the customs and tastes of different social conditions; but it is safe to assume that no man, and, above all, no woman, is willingly touched by a stranger, except under very extraordinary circumstances.

This unwritten law of personal intercourse is, nevertheless, constantly violated by the conductors of our street cars. Now, the conductors know that we are, and have been, their defenders against many of the accusations made against them unjustly, as we think, and that we have supported them and spoken for them when from other quarters they had only reproaches and denunciation. But we cannot appear as their defender in this respect, as to which there is not a little complaint, although it is not publicly made. Many of them rarely allow a lady to enter or to leave a car without taking her by the arm. They "pass her in" or they "pass her out;" and they not unfrequently put a hand upon a woman's waist or shoulder. This is done, we are sure, without the slightest intention or consciousness of impropriety, partly from good-nature, and partly with the intention to "hurry up" matters a little. But it is none the less offensive to most of the women who are subjected to such handling on the part of a strange man. Unless a woman is lame, or decrepit with age, or weakened by illness or by fright, she would much rather be left to her own capability of locomotion than to be hoisted or pushed about by a stranger, even with the best intentions; and in the exceptional cases of age, illness, and so forth, the manual assistance rendered her must be marked not only by kind intentions but by a conscious and manifest respect, to meet the welcome which even its benevolent purpose deserves. We are sure that the ladies will thank us for saying this; and therefore the conductors should at least not take it unkindly.

It is not, however, women only who are daily annoyed in this respect. Men object almost as strongly as women do to the unnecessary familiarity with which they are often treated in the street cars. Some conductors seem to have lost their tongues. Their way of intimating that they would like to receive five cents from a male passenger is by pinching his arm, or by giving him a prod with stiffened forefinger in the thigh, if he is sitting, in the shoulder if standing. Open complaint of this is rare; but only because the men who most dislike such personal liberties are just those who most dislike to make a scene in a car. But it is sometimes resented. The other day a gentleman thus treated said, "Couldn't you have asked me for my fare instead of punching me in that way?" To which the conductor replied, "What's the matter? I didn't hurt you, did I?" "No," said the passenger, "but I like people to keep their hands off me." This showed the difference of feeling between the two men. One had no idea of any unpleasantness from a strange touch except a sense of pain; the other shrunk from a personal contact that was not accidental like that of a crowd, formal like that of shaking hands, or caressing like that of love. The conductor in this case was good-natured, as conductors so often are; but it was amusing to see him "take it out" of his passenger by deliberately putting two five-cent pieces and ten nickel cents into his hand as change for quarter of a dollar, followed by a rapid retreat to the platform.

The feeling which this passenger expressed, however, is one which is entitled to respect, if for no other reason than because it is one that propriety of conduct will not violate. It is a conductor's duty to ask for a passenger's fare. There is no reason why a conductor should not say, "Your fare, please," and if he stands in sight of his passenger, as he should do, he will generally be saved even the trouble of speaking, and will receive the fare in his extended hand. And if he did not, and were obliged to speak to the passenger, there would be no cause of grief, but rather the contrary. For we do too little talking in the course of our ordinary vocations, and go about too much in a grim silence. Such silence is not golden, but rather leaden. It makes our intercourse very hard and forbidding, good-natured as we usually are. Nothing begets mutual consideration among men so much as speech between them. But whatever the general truth may be in this respect, it is a safe rule for all persons connected with public places or conveyances always to speak to those whom their duties require them to address, and never to lay hands upon them, unless under extraordinary circumstances, whether they are men or women.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SUMMER SEASON AT WALLACK'S.

The Summer season at Wallack's Theatre was entered upon last evening, when a new drama, called "The Donovans," was acted. Viewed as a play, "The Donovans" can with fairness be declared one of the worst pieces ever performed in New-York. Its story is threadbare, its characters are familiar in a degree breeding something stronger even than contempt, and its language is simply wretched. Fortunately it is but a framework for scenes which cannot but prove attractive throughout a period in which varied and amusing programmes are more potent to "draw" than the finest literary or histrionic efforts. "The Donovans" introduces Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, and these artists, in addition to a number of clever persons of minor celebrity, supply a performance within a performance which last night afforded lively satisfaction to a very numerous audience. Mr. Harrigan is particularly happy in Irish songs and personations, and several incidents of this sort were redemanded, yesterday, again and again. Besides Mr. Harrigan, to whom Mr. Hart renders valuable assistance in the duets and scenes in which the former figures with prominence, other popular faces are seen in the "variety act" of the evening. Some charming specimens of bell-music are contributed by the Peak Family; several ballads are sung by Miss Nelly St. John, and an infant prodigy, "Baby Bindley" by name, and Mr. Charles and Miss Carrie Austin, appear in "specialties." Without turning from this part of the entertainment, during which so much applause was bestowed that one may predict a long stay for Messrs. Harrigan and Hart at Wallack's, to refer to the play in detail, it ought to be said that "The Donovans" is produced with a stage-setting of great effectiveness. Some of the acts are of considerable artistic beauty, several are very accurate pictures of well-known City localities, and two of the tableaux, showing respectively the interior—three stories high—of a tenement house, and the building aflame, have never been surpassed in realism. The acting—or such acting as is possible—is done by W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Jennings, Welsh Edwards, J. W. Norton, Miss Ada Monk, and Mme. Ponisi. It can with justice be recorded that all these players deserve tasks worthier their culture and experience. Such a piece as "The Donovans" ought to be represented by a company in which Miss Alice Clayton, for example, might fill the principal rôle. This young lady made her *rentrée* last night in a character to which about ten lines were intrusted, and which was too exacting by about nine. The programme, of course, remains unchanged until further notice.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Camille" was acted last evening at Booth's, with Miss Morris as the stage-representative of *Marguerite Duplessis* and Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., as *Armand*. The performance is not one upon which it is necessary to dwell; it was reviewed at length when offered with the same artists at the Union Square Theatre, and can be dismissed with the comment that it brings into play Miss Morris' most sympathetic qualities, and does not shock by the bad reading, the violent transitions, and the jerkiness—if we may so put it—by which her flights in the regions of a higher art are continually marked. As *Camille*, Miss Morris often touches the spectator, and her picture of a deeply-wronged woman—for it is impossible not to so regard the heroine of this piece—has several traits at once magnetic and impressive. Mr. Thorne's *Armand* is a very manly portrayal, with points which cause one to regret the actor's want of finish as depriving the stage of an artist of uncommon gifts.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Miss Soldene and her company last evening interpreted "Chilpéric" at the Lyceum Theatre. The welcome extended to these artists was unusually cordial, and, indeed, few performances in our recollection have passed off with greater *brio* or raised greater enthusiasm. To-night the same persons appear in "Madame L'Archiduc." This will be the only recital Offenbach's very newest opera will have, and it should, by the way, be borne in mind that the sojourn of Miss Soldene and her forces in this country ends with the present week. The lively dialogue, the pleasing tunes, the pretty faces, and bright costumes, and, in brief, the brilliancy and smoothness of these opera-bouffe rehearsals commend them strongly to the attention of pleasure-seekers, now that only light and easily-appreciable entertainments are enjoyable.

USED TO IT.

From a Sunday Paper.

An old friend of Theodore Tilton's met him on the street just after the delivery of Judge Porter's hottest fire, and the following brief but pithy conversation ensued:

Tilton's Friend—How under the sun do you manage to keep cool and keep your temper while Judge Porter piles up the epithets against you, and shakes his fist in your face?

Tilton—O, I've been used to that sort of thing from Mrs. Morse for twenty years!

THE EFFECTS OF GREEN TEA.

From the Golden Age.

Judge Porter pronounced a glowing eulogy on Mrs. Morse, a truly good woman, only slightly nervous. Probably her letter calling Mr. Beecher *her dear son*, and asking him how he liked it, was merely nervousness. A little green tea, perhaps!

THE CREDIT OF ROME, GA.

Augusta, Ga., May 31.—A meeting of the holders of Rome bonds, representing $160,000, was held here to-day. A proposition was made to Col. Printup and Councilman Shropshire, representing the City of Rome, to compromise at seventy-five cents on the dollar, payable in new bonds, outstanding coupons, with accrued interest at seven per cent., to be paid within twelve months. It is believed that the proposition will be accepted, as the committee is in favor of it.

A NATION'S GRATITUDE.

FLOWERS STREWN ON ITS DEAD SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

IMPRESSIVE CELEBRATION OF DECORATION IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—LINCOLN REMEMBERED—THE PROCESSION DOWN BROADWAY—SERVICES AT GREEN-WOOD, CYPRESS HILLS, CALVARY, AND TRINITY—MEMORIAL SERVICES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ADDRESSES BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, AND OTHERS—A MEMORIAL MEETING IN BROOKLYN—CEREMONIES IN NEW-JERSEY AND IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Decoration Day was celebrated yesterday in this City and Brooklyn with all the imposing ceremonies with which the custom of strewing the graves of the brave men who fell during the Rebellion has been associated. The weather could not have been more favorable. Preparations for the celebration were made by the various organizations upon a large scale, and the entire programme of the day's proceedings was carried out successfully. In all the public offices, the banks, and Exchanges, and by most of the business houses in the City, the day was observed as a holiday, and the thousands of all classes who were thus released congregated along the streets to witness the procession. The ceremonies began in Union square, at the Lincoln Monument, where a number of addresses were delivered, after which the procession passed down Broadway, the various divisions separating to decorate the graves at Green-Wood, Cypress Hills, Calvary, Trinity, and other cemeteries. In the evening memorial ceremonies were held at the Academy of Music, at which William Cullen Bryant, Benjamin K. Phelps, Stewart L. Woodford, and others made addresses.

MEMORIES OF LINCOLN.

EARLY MORNING SCENES IN UNION SQUARE—THE STATUE OF THE MARTYR PRESIDENT COVERED WITH FLOWERS—ADDRESSES BY GENS. COCHRANE AND M'MAHON—LETTER FROM ROBERT LINCOLN.

Union square presented a gay and animated appearance yesterday morning as the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic assembled to take part in the celebration of Decoration Day. The weather was most favorable for the occasion, the morning opening with a clear blue sky. The bright sunshine gilded the flags and banners that floated over all the principal buildings in the vicinity, and brought out the military trappings of the various companies, and the badges, medals, and regalia of the Generals and officers in pleasing contrast with the sober costumes of the thousands of spectators that thronged the square and looked out from the windows and balconies in the neighborhood. The Lincoln Monument was the chief centre of attraction in the square. At daylight the members of Lincoln Post began to decorate the statue, and they completed their task long before the hour appointed for the opening of the ceremonies. The pedestal of the statue was elegantly decorated with flowers, and around the metal disk on which the statue stands was placed a rail fence covered with ivy. The sides of the broad granite pedestal were clothed with a mass of delicate verdure, and on one side was the floral inscription "Tribute of Lincoln Post, 13," and on the principal front was inscribed, in large letters of flowers, the motto "Our Republic." The other two sides of the statue were decorated with shields of choice variegated flowers. Eight vases placed within the inclosure, containing beautiful varieties of palms and flowers, lent a very attractive feature to the decorations.

Capt. Steers, of the Ninth Police Precinct, assisted by Capt. Taylor, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with a force of 160 men, was stationed in the square to preserve order until the procession was formed. Though the curiosity of the crowds that assembled in the square to obtain a full view of the procession as it passed was very great, the Police force kept the line of march entirely unobstructed. About 9 o'clock Lincoln Post, No. 13, assembled round the statue of the martyr President. The colored children of Shiloh Church Sunday-school occupied a place on one side of the monument, and a vast assemblage of people were drawn to this side of the square to witness the ceremonies at the statue.

Col. John Hay delivered the opening address After calling attention to the nature of the day they were about to celebrate, he said that the memory of Lincoln would be cherished as long as the nation lasted. He did not forget the honors paid to him by the great ones of the earth, as well as by those who reverenced his genius and goodness. But it was among the people of this country that he was best appreciated and worthily deplored. The best way to honor his memory, the speaker said, would be to imitate his example by following out the maxims he inculcated. This would be the best tribute to his blessed and glorious memory.

Gen. Cochrane was the next speaker. When he had finished prayer was offered by Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, after which a dirge was played by the Governor's Island Band. This was followed by the singing of a hymn by the Sunday-school children of Shiloh Church.

The following letter from Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, was then read:

Major Joseph Forbes, New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I am under obligations for your kind invivation to me to be present with you on Decoration Day. I regret that my engagements are such, and my duties so great, that I cannot do so; for it would give me the greatest pleasure to testify by my presence my appreciation of the feelings which cause the particular ceremonies mentioned in your letter. Very truly yours,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

Chicago, May. 20, 1875.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon then delivered an address. He said that as the commander of the armies and fleets of the nation, and director of its destinies in the days of its supreme peril, it was enough to say of Lincoln that he deserved well of the Republic. He then continued:

This is the language of the flowers with which you have crowned him; yet there is another significance, tender and more touching, which, with your permission, I will attach to your simple ceremonies here. They mean more than a mere tribute to the memory of the illustrious President. There are thousands of our departed comrades, whose remains have never been gathered into those great cities of the dead, which to-day are visited and made beautiful by your votive offerings. They sleep in distant churchyards, remote from the pious care of comrades. They rest in unmarked and uncoffined graves, where they were hastily laid beneath the trampled fields on which they died. They lie beneath the waters of swift rivers in the West, with "heavy-shotted hammock shroud;" from the decks of stately battle ships at sea they were reverently intrusted to the "vast and wandering grave" of the deep. Amid the corals of the Gulf they rest beneath shattered decks or entombed between the iron bulkheads which had been their home upon the waters. Their ashes were scattered by the winds of heaven in those terrible days in the Wilderness, when the consuming flames, fiercer than the wrath of man, sparing neither our wounded nor our dead, swept through the tangled forest by night after the tide of battle had drifted onward toward the end. For none of these shall the gentle hands of kin or comrade to-day lay sweet flowers upon their resting-place. Their sole epitaph is that word of deepest pathos in the battle record, "Missing." They went to the field and they came not back. Where they fell, or how, a mystery forever here.

A hymn composed for the occasion by Dr. I. I. Hayes and adapted to the music of the Iceland National Hymn was then sung by Messrs. Arthur Cook, E. O. Jesson, and E. H. Merrill, under the direction of Mr. D. Barrow. After some remarks from Col. T. Bayley Meyers, a colored boy placed a crown of evergreens upon the head of the statue, and the ceremonies being then closed, the members of the Lincoln Post fell into line on the other side of the square.

THE MARCH DOWN BROADWAY.

FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION—GEN. MONTGOMERY'S RESTING PLACE IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD—BEAUTIFUL DECORATION OF THE GRAVES OF SOLDIERS IN TRINITY CHURCH-YARD.

At 10:30 o'clock the procession moved down Broadway in the following order:

Section of Police.
Grand Marshal.
Staff.

FIRST DIVISION.

Governor's Island Band.
Col. William E. Van Wyck, Marshal.
Clark V. Hines and Joseph A. Kent, Aids.
General Field and Staff Officers, N. G. S. N. Y., Mounted.
Battalion First Regiment, N. G., Capt. McShane, commanding.
Company H, Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., Capt. Oliver, commanding.
Skidmore Guards, Captain Brown, commanding.
Veteran Guards, Captain Lee, commanding.
Continental Guard, Captain J. L. Reeve, commanding.
Mayor of the City of New-York.
Board of Aldermen.
Invited Guests.

SECOND DIVISION.

Samuel Minnes, Marshal.
J. J. Garbutt, Fred. Dauenhauer, Aids.
Band.
Reno Post No. 44, Henry C. Perley, Commander.
Phil Kearny Post No. 8, James H. Stevens, Commander.
Band.
Military Escort.
Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13, Oscar Tompkins, Commander.
Sedgwick Post No. 11, Ira Whitman, Commander.
Band.
Sumner Post No. 24, Wilson Berryman, Commander.
Jardine Post No. 25, Charles M. Wines, Commander.
Drum Corps.
Military Escort.
James C. Rice Post No. 29, James Fraser, Commander.

THIRD DIVISION.

Joseph Archibold, Marshal.
George Osborne and William Bischoff, Aids.
Band.
Company D, Sixth Regiment N. G., Capt. Metzler commanding.
Koltes Post, No. 32, Constantine Nitzsche, Commander.
Ellsworth Post, No. 67, F. M. Cozeno, Commander.
Post J. M. Miller, No. 76, W. W. Bowles, Commander.
Band.
Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. G., Capt. McCready, commanding.
Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. G., Capt. Douglas, commanding.
Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. G., Capt Clark, commanding.
Cameron Post No. 79, John Lalor, Commander.
Dahlgren Post No. 113, W. McEntee, Commander.
J. L. Riker Post, No. 62, G. H. Moeser, Commander.
Band.
Lloyd Post, No. 90, G. H. Mesmer, Commander.

FIFTH DIVISION.

T. Milton Cowles, Marshal.
M. Kane, Oscar Taylor, Aids.
Disabled Soldiers in Wagons.
Flower Train.

A number of private carriages and several large wagons filled with flowers followed the various posts. Broadway was lined with spectators, and the windows and balconies of the principal buildings were filled with sight-seers. The Koltes Post No. 32 carried nine flags belonging to the German regiments which showed unmistakable evidence from their tattered condition that they had been carried triumphantly through the thick of the fray. As this post came up it was warmly greeted at several places along the line of march.

Upon reaching St. Paul's Church, the Lincoln Post, No. 13, halted to decorate the monument of Gen. Montgomery, and then proceeded to South Ferry, reaching this point about 12 o'clock. The chimes of Grace and Trinity Churches were rung while the column passed. At Trinity Church Phil Kearny Post, No. 8, left the line to decorate the graves of Gen. Phil Kearny and other officers buried in the church-yard. Impressive ceremonies were performed over the grave of Gen. Kearny, and a large wreath and silver baskets of flowers were placed upon it. On the wreath was the inscription: "The Veterans of the Mexican War." It was composed of roses, red and white, and calla-lilies. A brief address was delivered by Dr. Ogilsby, after which the procession saluted the grave of Capt. James Lawrence and Percival Drayton.

Upon the arrival of the Fourth Division at the South Ferry, John A. Rawlins Post No. 80, with an escort, left the column and proceeded to Calvary Cemetery. Posts Nos. 62, 90, and 100, with escorts and a number of wagons laden with flowers, crossed the ferry and went to Green-Wood.

THE GRAVES AT CYPRESS HILLS.

THE MAIN BODY OF THE PROCESSION MARCH TO CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY—ASSISTANCE OF BROOKLYN ORGANIZATIONS—ADDRESS OF COL. A. W. SHELDON.

After crossing at South Ferry the main body of the procession marched to the corner of Atlantic avenue and Court street, where cars had been specially provided for the occasion, and thence it proceeded to East New-York. There the procession reformed, and marched to Cypress Hill. This body was under command of Grand Marshal George F. Hopper, and consisted of the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Divisions. At East New-York the procession was joined by the following Brooklyn organizations and their escorts: Fife and Drum Corps of the Thirty-second Regiment, Battalion of Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Obernier; Companies B and D of the Thirty-second Regiment, Capt. Kessel; Company A, Hawkins' Zouaves, First Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Lieut. Marshall; Post Mansfield, Alexander Russell, Commander; Post Germain Metternich; Union Star Club, S. Herbert, President; Turner Cadets, Veteran Society, the Williamsburg Sængerbund, and the disabled veterans in carriages, under Major Short.

Long before the arrival of the procession large crowds had begun to assemble at the cemetery. Every car that arrived was crowded to its utmost capacity, and a stream of vehicles of all descriptions, loaded with passengers, poured in without intermission.

At the Soldiers' Cemetery a large stand had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers and the invited guests of the posts, and when the procession arrived at the cemetery it at once proceeded to that spot. As the different posts and escorts came up they took their positions in front of the platform, and when all had arrived an opening dirge was played by Manahan's Band. When the music had ceased Col. A. W. Sheldon, the presiding officer, delivered an address on the objects of the Association of the Grand Army of the Republic. After referring in feeling terms to the thousands of brave men who had lost their lives in the service of their country, and whose graves were being decorated by the Grand Army and their friends, he spoke of the objects of the association. It was to perpetuate those glorious memories, and to preserve them as an ever-living influence for good in all hearts, to maintain what they had obtained by their valor, and to care for the widows and orphans of their fallen comrades. The Grand Army of the Republic was to-day, he said, the noblest order in our land. Into its ranks no man could come who had not an unsullied record, while it received every one who had done his duty for the starry flag. It was neither partisan nor sectarian in its feelings, objects, or aims. Its three cardinal principles were fraternity, charity, and loyalty, and these constituted the base and superstructure of its organization. The speaker concluded his address with an exhortation to those present to honor the day that had been set aside from the busy cares of life, and to do honor to those to whom they were indebted for all that we are as a country and for the high place we occupy upon the roll of nations.

At the close of his remarks, which were received with much applause, Col. Sheldon introduced Rev. Herman J. Eddy, Chaplain of the Department of New-York, who offered up a prayer appropriate to the occasion. After the prayer, the hymn, "The Graves of the Brave," was sung with fine effect by the New-York Veteran Singing Society, and Major Willard Ballard was introduced by the presiding officer.

Major Ballard, after a few introductory remarks suitable to the occasion, said that it might be thought that enough had already been said in regard to the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, but although only eight years old, it had seemed to be the determination of a part of the community to misrepresent it, and charge it with having political aims. The preservation of their Decoration Day was more precious to them than almost anything else, and on that day he claimed the right to say that the aims of the organization were not political. The Grand Army of the Republic was an outgrowth of the war. After the war was over, and the armies of the Union were mustered out of service, the soldiers found great changes in the community when they returned. They even found themselves strangers in their own homes. The war lasted nearer five years than ninety days, and so men who had made promises to give them their old places when they returned had passed away, or had retired from business. Boys whom the soldiers had left at school were clerks in the stores, or were working at the different trades, and there was no occupation for the veterans. Society had so changed that when evening parties were given their names were not on the lists; their sweethearts, even, had changed, and they were strangers in their homes. Under these circumstances the soldiers had sought companionship among themselves, and hence their organization. The attempt at Philadelphia to give a political bias to the organization had failed through the prompt action of Gen. Logan, of Illinois. The hero who had said at Corinth, "Suffer death, but defeat never," had set about to see what he could do during his rule to make it memorable. He it was who had suggested that the 30th of May should be set apart as a day for decorating the graves of the country's dead. After touching upon the duty of the organization toward the dead and the living of their own side, the orator next spoke of the position that should be taken in relation to those who had fought against them. After paying a graceful tribute to the bravery of the Confederate troops, he said that he thought that the memories of the day should hereafter not include the Union men alone, but the brave men that the United States had produced. In view of the approaching centennial, when all were in the Union and under the protection of its laws, we should promise to give up our bickerings and to be honest and noble, and when we met in Philadelphia to acknowledge one common friendship and one common interest.

"America" was then sung in chorus, all present joining in the singing, after which the flowers, of which great numbers had been brought, and which were very beautiful, were tastefully distributed among the graves, and the assemblage moved away. Among the flower-wagons those of Reno Post, 44, and Koltes Post, 32, were particularly noticeable. The former was drawn by eight magnificent horses in bright trappings, and was beautifully decorated with flags and wreaths, with a small brass field piece surmounting the whole. The latter was drawn by four elegantly caparisoned horses, and was ornamented with wreathed evergreens and flowers, and festooned with flags.

Among those on the platform were Capt. Patrick, Col. James H. Stevens, Superintendent Folk, of the Brooklyn Police; Capt. Frank M. Clark, Capt. Saler, Major Brady, Gen. Burke, and others. A detachment of about 100 of the Brooklyn Police force was on the ground in charges of Capt. Leach, and admirable order was preserved throughout the day.

DEAD HEROES IN GREEN-WOOD.

CEREMONIES AT THE CEMETERY—PRESENCE OF MAYOR HUNTER—ADDRESS OF REV. DR. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic residing in Brooklyn organized a procession at the City Hall about 1 P. M. and proceeded to Green-Wood to decorate the graves in the soldiers' lot. The procession proceeded from Joralomon street to Fulton, up Fulton street to Flatbush avenue, and through Fifth avenue to Green-Wood. All along the line of march great interest was manifested, and flags were displayed from all the principal buildings. The Cemetery was reached about 3 P. M., and Mayor Hunter, Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, Rev. Rufus C. Putney, and others, took their places in the temporary pavilion erected on the hill side overlooking the soldiers' lot. Rev. Dr. Schenck delivered a effective address to nearly 10,000 persons assembled round the soldiers' graves. After some preliminary remarks, he said:

The surrender of their cause by the South in 1865 was, I believe, honest and sincere, and her leading men have since had the manliness to accept the inevitable consequences. That this idea is well grounded, witness the fact that an exiled Confederate, who had given up homeland country forever and had no personal interest involved in the act, sent back to Massachusetts a captured battle flag which he had carried with him across the sea. The flag was accepted, and the Old Bay State gave honor to the men who restored to her the colors lost on some savanna of the South. Witness the growth of this feeling in the decoration of the soldiers' graves at Memphis and Atlanta last week, when the blue and the gray mingled at the sad ceremonies of the day. When the Union and Confederate dead, lying side by side, were honored by fraternal hands, blending the double act really in a common office. The glories of Green-Wood are not a little dimmed in my eyes by the barriers which have been made to separate the places where the dead lie buried. In the beautiful Spring Green Cemetery, near Cincinnati, the tenants of the tombs are not fenced off from each other. No fences, no chains, no walls, nothing save some evergreen hedges, and of these but a few, and the low corner stone mostly overgrown with shrubbery. The landscape of these gardens of mortality stretches away in the lawns and closes up in copses or lies placed under the great oaks and maples, the eye never offended by walls of division. And so it should always be where God "giveth his beloved sleep." And so it should according to higher necessity and a nobler sentiment in a common land, when civilization and society and trade interests are one. I appeal to the genius of Decoration Day to break down the fences and walls which divide the living hearts and thinking minds of the great American people, that so along the landscape of the future we shall see nothing to mar its beauty, only beholding the monuments of a triumphant past, and the guide-posts pointing onward and upward to a still greater achievement.

At the conclusion of Dr. Schenk's address the graves in the Soldier's lot were strewn with flowers.

The grave of William C. Bramhill, of Company G, Ninth Regiment, at Green-Wood Cemetery, was handsomely decorated yesterday by former comrades of his company and the Veteran Association of the regiment. The decorations were a letter G and a monogram made of the numbers nine and five in white roses, the former being the number of the regiment and the latter of the corps in which it was enrolled. Flags and growing plants completed the tribute.

When the South Division of the procession from New-York reached Green-Wood, the graves of Col. Kimball and Col. J. Lafayette Riker were decorated with flowers, amid impressive ceremonies. Col. Hawkins delivered an appropriate address at the grave of Col. Kimball.

MEXICAN WAR PATRIOTS.

The veterans of the Mexican war decided to join with the other New-York regiments in the ceremonies of Decoration Day, and under the supervision of Gen. H. Gates Gibson, United States Army; Col. William Lum Tidball, Capt. S. B. H. Vance, Col. J. M. Turner, Major R. Myers, Capt. James C. Marriot, Rear Admiral Henry Walke, Privates James Hughs, William H. Rice, James S. Dawson, Francis D. Clark, William Colligan, and Capt. William Wade, completed arrangements for the proper celebration of the ceremony of decorating the graves of the soldiers who served in the war with Mexico during 1846, 1847, and 1848. In accordance with these arrangements, the veterans formed yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, at the Worth Monument, the base of which was very richly dressed with ferns, tamarax, lilies, roses, lilacs, oris peonies, petunias, azaleas, fuchsias, cactus, agras, lilies of the valley, and other varieties of beautiful flowers. The four faces of the shaft were twined with drooping ivy, while the top was dressed with a bed of roses, evergreens, ferns, and creeping ivy, which hung over the sides. The railing around the pedestal facing Broadway bore the motto: "Our Whole Country—Veterans of the Mexican War," also festooned with evergreens and lilacs. After muster at the monument the corps joined the ranks of the main procession, marching with it to Trinity Church, where they decorated the graves of the Mexican heroes, Capt. Percival Draton, and Capt. Lawrence, and Capt. Thomas Hunter, after which they proceeded to Green-Wood, where, at 1 o'clock, an oration was delivered by Col. James M. Turner, who briefly described the noted incidents of Gen. Taylor's and Scott's marches into Mexico, paying an eloquent tribute to the memories of the departed heroes, and concluding with a touching reference to the impressive and patriotic character of the ceremonies about to be performed. After the address, the veterans profusely dressed the graves of Duncan, May, Baxter, Walton, Gates, Farnum, Fairchild, Boyd, Struters, Ashley, and some thirty others buried in the vicinity of Sylvan Lake, Green-Wood.

FLORAL MEMENTOES AT CALVARY.

THE CEREMONIES OF DECORATING—THE GRAVES—THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT DRESSED WITH FLOWERS—ADDRESS OF BENJAMIN A. WILLIS.

In accordance with a resolution to celebrate the ceremony of decorating the graves of their dead comrades with more impressiveness than had attended that event in the past, John A. Rawlins Post, No. 80, with the members of the veteran corps of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment, Meagher's Irish Brigade, Corcoran's Irish Legion, and the Sixty-ninth militia of New-York, assembled at about 8:30 yesterday morning on Lafayette place, between Fourth and Eighth streets, and an hour later, after formation, joined the ranks of the main procession and paraded with it to Bowling Green, where they separated and marched through Beaver street to Pearl, and from thence to Hunter's Point, where they took the cars to Calvary Cemetery. At the entrance of the cemetery the troops again formed line, under the leadership of Post Commander Benjamin F. Willis and Col. Crandell, and marched with arms reversed through the main avenue of the cemetery to the Soldiers' Monument, around which they formed a square, the standard-bearers, with their old, discolored war-banners, standing with uncovered heads in the centre on the steps at the base of the monument. Just as the exercises were about to begin the platform, upon which the Post Commander, the Chaplain, and the members of the Veteran Corps were assembled, sank in with a crash, frightening many, but injuring none. After a short delay, the planks were strengthened, and the proceedings were completed without further interruption. The programme was begun with a dirge impressively sung by sixty male and female members of the choir of St. Bridget's Church, led by Father Mooney, the Pastor, and accompanied by a band of thirty pieces, after which a prayer was delivered by Father Joyce, Chaplain of the Cemetery, and a hymn was sung by the choir. An ode, written especially for the occasion, was then delivered, and was succeeded by the ritual address, delivered by the Assistant Post Commander. The ceremony of decorating the monument was then begun, each veteran, in turn, strewing the ground and base of the pedestal with flowers and wreaths, while the children sang with much effect a hymn commendatory of the rite. The orator of the day, Benjamin A. Willis, was then introduced to the audience. He first spoke of the impressiveness with which both patriotism and religion did reverence to the solemn ceremonial of the day, when so many widows and orphans had met to pay a fitting tribute to the noble lives and public services of fathers, sons, and brothers. He then spoke at length of the underlying principles of the Government of the Republic. This, said he, is a Government which, if these present tears and praises spring from the heart, will be preserved in its purity by being confined to its appropriate function of resenting unauthorized assumption of power. Because ours is a Government which goes hand-in-hand with religion and supreme law, therefore, when our soldiers died in the vindication of the principles of that law, it was a signal triumph for them and for us, for it exemplified fidelity to the Union under all circumstances. If, said the speaker, the cause our comrades perished for no longer commands the homages of our heart, if we permit the sick and disabled soldiers, and the widows and orphans of those who fell, to lack care and comfort and to suffer want, we will be guilty of not only injustice but also of ingratitude. Therefore all who are able should contribute to the establishment and sustenance of charities organized for the benefit of our comrades, their widows and their orphans, and thus kindle anew the old flame of love for our country's heroes into an appreciable expression of gratitude for their services and sacrifices.

At the conclusion of the oration the troops and veterans marched in a body to the grave of Gen. Corcoran, where every veteran, with profuse and beautiful floral mementoes, lavishly decorated the tomb of their old and honored commander. The grave of every soldier and sailor in the cemetery was marked by a miniature flag, and wherever those little ensigns floated, there some comrade left a floral memento. Aside from the military observation of the commemorative ceremonies of the day, thousands of ladies and children visited the cemetery to privately dress particular graves. The stream of visitors continued to come and go until late in the evening. At the conclusion of the regular exercises of the day, the Post and its guests returned to their New-York headquarters where they disbanded.

EVENING MEMORIAL SERVICE.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC CROWDED—ADDRESSES BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, DR. OSGOOD, AND OTHERS.

The memorial ceremonies in connection with the celebration took place last evening at the Academy of Music, and a large audience was present. William Cullen Bryant presided, and among those on the platform were Benjamin K. Phelps, Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Larremore, Stewart L. Woodford, Col. Jardine, Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., Rev. Robert Howland, D. D., and J. N. Hartley. The proceedings were opened with an overture by the Governor's Island Band, and the Chairman then called the meeting to order. He said:

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I should, perhaps, have said gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Republic—The greater part of the ceremonies prescribed for this day have been already performed. The soldiers who fought for their country in the late civil war, accompanied by their friends, have visited the graves of their companions who fell in that war, have covered the turf over their remains with flowers, and have overhung their monuments with garlands. The garden and the conservatory have contributed the fairest products to this expression of affection and sorrow; of gratitude for the services and reverence for the memory of those who fell in that war. These chaplets will soon be withered, but the piety which prompted this demonstration of grateful friends will survive to repeat the ceremony year after year at this beautiful season, and the memory of those who fell will be kept ever green. It will endure from generation to generation, as long as history is written, as long as history is read; for that contest, that civil war, was one of the mightiest struggles that the world ever saw, and one of the most momentous in its consequence. It will take its place in the annals of the human race among those great events which will never in any age be forgotten. It has been suggested to me that in the remarks that I proposed to make since I came here that I should refer to that picture which is placed upon that stand, the work of a lady, Mrs. Bellene, symbolical of the circumstances which have brought us together. It is a truncated pillar, broken at the top, which shows the violent and premature death which befell those whose memories we honor, and we weave these flowers to show the affection and gratitude which this day have been paid them. Such an occasion as this cannot be allowed to pass without some commemorative word from those whose voices hold multitudes in fixed attention. In the course of the evening, therefore, I shall introduce to you, my friends, gentlemen who will speak to you fitly and wisely. In the meantime the proceedings of this assembly will be opened with prayer, and I call upon Rev. Heber Newton to perform that office.

Rev. R. Heber Newton then delivered prayer appropriate to the occasion.

ADDRESS OF DR. OSGOOD.

Rev. Dr. Osgood delivered a brief address. It seemed to him, he said, that the presence of so many members of the Grand Army of the Republic was more eloquent than any words which might be uttered. Some people might ask the question why this commemoration, why renew the memory of an old strife? The answer might be simply because we cannot help it. Whenever there was a great grief, it was meet that it should find expression. The comfort of a great sorrow was in such expression, and so when we strewed flowers on the graves of our fallen soldiers we found balm for that sorrow. We were almost ashamed to show that we had great sentiment until we had great sorrow, and men were true to this sentiment just as they were faithful to the dead. Why, he asked, did these men fall? Was it because that they followed some transcendent impulse? No; we should give the fallen brave on both sides the benefit of contending for what they thought great principles. (Applause.) Men of the one section fought for that which they considered their local liberty. Men on the other for what they considered national order. They might say over the graves of the blue and gray that they both contended for great principles. Let us, he said, build up our nationality in a generous way. During the war we were not looked upon by Europe with generosity. England, frequently generous, made unfavorable comments. The London *Times* had stated in an article that the great Republic was gone, but we had shown to the world that they were equal to the issue when it arose. We had shown to all Europe that we were up to the demands of the hour. He did not believe in war when it could be avoided, but when war was made, the man of war paved the way to peace. There was one war, however, which should be waged persistently, and that was upon rascality and upon thieves. Our duty was to consecrate this country to the welfare of humanity and the glory of the Most High.

Himmel's battle prayer was sung by Miss Mary H. Hobbs, and a selection from "Don Carlos," by Verdi, was performed by the band.

ADDRESS OF GEN. WOODFORD.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford then delivered an address, in the course of which he said that these sleepers whose graves were decorated seemed no longer soldiers struggling and triumphant, but rather pale martyrs risen and sainted, whose pale lips, as they came to our thoughts in presence, real and sacred, uttered no summons to battle, no cheer of victory, but pleaded for a broader loyalty, for a charity more catholic, for a manlier, truer citizenship, in all the living through all the land. There was no need, he said, to recount the causes of the war, no need to recall any memory of bitterness. To judge the living and to enforce that judgment, even in the last appeal of battle, might be our duty, but at the grave our feet must pause, our anger be silent, for the judgment of the dead was with God alone. There spoke no voice of bitterness from these cold graves. So let there be no wrathful memory in any heart in all the land among the living. Such was the very instinct of true heroism; such the present purpose of the true conscientious soldier living, whether on the day of battle he wore the blue or the gray; such the solemn teaching of the ashes of the dead. This was no weak sentimentality of forgiveness. This was but the manly submission of the beaten to the decision of the tribunal to which they had appealed. This is but the manly purpose of the victors. We would keep with resolute will and an unyielding hand all the results of justice, of liberty, of equal and fair play for manhood, which had been won at such terrible cost. At the same time we remember and recognize that they whom we fought were our brothers before the battle, and are our brothers still. We fought them to save our Union. We freed their slaves, as opportunity was given, and were devoutly glad that thus the way was opened to put away from them and us the sin and shame of slavery. As we stood there in memory of our loved and loyal dead, each heart to itself had silently spoken that we should hold no anger against the men of the South. We but repeated what yonder graves are saying with tenderness unutterable when we asked for complete reconciliation and unity.

ADDRESS OF BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps was the next speaker. He said:

SOLDIERS OF THE REPUBLIC: Your battles, sieges, marches, are ended. No more shall you go forth with full ranks, cheered by myriad voices, sustained by countless prayers. No more shall you bring together your shattered but victorious numbers to be greeted by hearts swelling alike with sorrow and with pride, for your war-drums beat no longer; your battle-flags are furled. Flowers grow and twine about the mouths of your long disused cannon, your sabres are rusty, and where you stood in closest conflict the farmer drives his team afield. And yet not ten years have passed—how brief they seem in our memory—and yet our children climb to our knees and ask us what mean the solemnities of this day, and who were these men we delight to honor. Another question arises to push us from our places. New hopes, new thoughts inspire the people, and though ten years have passed, a nation, the busiest of all nations, a nation the most practical of all nations, the least given to idling, the least given to indulging in foolish fancies, turns away to-day from all its duties, flings out upon the air, as it did in those years gone by, all its banners, and gathers all its flowers to garland them upon the tombs and upon the graves that have long been free. They tell us that this is a sentiment unsuited to our practical life and habits, and likely from its unfitness soon to fall into disuse. Aye, it is a sentiment. We are practical, and just because of this, and because there is a practical sentiment reaching down into the very deepest roots and fibres of our national life, that we honor it, and that we reverence it, and that we mean to perpetuate it. [Applause.] It is a sentiment of affection. Shall those be ever forgot, those brave men, those gallant boys, the props of so many households, the solace of so many hearts, who went forth joyously, as to a festival, and solemnly, as to a sacrament, and laid their lives upon the altar? Nay, never while their graves are green. The hearts that loved them will never forget them. It is a sentiment of patriotism. The sacrifice they made was for no ignoble purpose. It was a willing offering laid upon their country's altar. Those lives were given that in the fierce hate which they engendered this nation might be molded into one, that out of it might be fused all the guilt and all the shame which had so long stained it, and in that fusion and in that conflict each bore his own part. To the glorious result all races have contributed, and here, to-night, let us swear anew the same loyalty, the same devotion, the same faith in freedom and in God which animated these brave hearts. The lesson of their lives is a lesson of love and patriotism, and in its imitation we may rise to a true appreciation of the spirit which in life made them loyal and brave, and in death won them the affection and gratitude of their countrymen. [Applause.]

Rev. Robert Howland, D. D., pronounced the benediction.

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF THE WORK—POLICE REGULATIONS—PROTECTION FOR VISITORS—A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—This afternoon the City Council Committee on the Centennial, accompanied by Mayor Stokley, Thomas Cochran, Esq., John Welsh, Esq., and John L. Shoemaker, Solicitor of the Centennial Commission, visited the Exhibition buildings. The progress made in the work since the New-York and Eastern merchants were here two two weeks ago is great. At that time the erecting works for the main exhibition building were standing at the eastern end of the proposed structure. To-day one-tenth of the frame-work of the edifice is up, and is being pushed forward at the rate of twenty-four feet a day, of a width of 480 feet. The frame-work of the dome in Memorial Hall is now finished, and the iron girders are in the ground ready to be elevated to position. Eight or ten spans of the girders for Horticultural Hall have been erected. The sunken garden, which will form a portion of Horticultural Hall, is being sodded. The fence which is to inclose all the buildings has been started. It will be nearly four miles in length. Some material alterations in the size of Agricultural Hall have been made, which require a revising of the plans. Bids will be opened for the construction of the building about the 16th of June, and ground will be broken on July 4.

The steam power for Machinery Hall will be supplied gratuitously by Mr. George Corliss, of Rhode Island. He will furnish engines of 1,400-horse power. These will be situated in the centre of the hall, and the beltings gravitate from this point to each end of the building. The hall will be completed about the 1st of September, and the main exhibition building under roof by the latter part of August.

Mayor Stokley told your correspondent that he has called the attention of the City Councils to an ordinance regulating hack fares, with a view to preventing extortion by hackmen during the Centennial season. He will also increase the Police force, and make such other Police regulations as will insure the safety and comfort of visitors.

The Fourth of July celebration to be held on the Exposition Building grounds will be a grand affair, and a fitting forerunner of the grander times to come. A monster concert will be held at Machinery Hall, the Catholic temperance societies will dedicate their monument, and in the evening a display of fireworks unequaled before in this city will be given. The City Councils have appropriated $3,000 for this latter purpose. Prof. Jackson said, this afternoon, that the display would comprise twenty pieces, and close with a grand one, 60 by 150 feet. This will include a pyric representation of the coat of arms of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, and a large centre piece of the Goddess of Liberty. Above this latter will be a figure of an eagle with the old bell of independence suspended from its talons. The Centennial Board of Finance have made arrangements with the different railroad companies leading into this city, to run excursion trains on that day, which will afford New-Yorkers and Baltimoreans the opportunity of participating in the festivities. The crude programme has as yet only been made out, and it will be some days before the final arrangements are made.

RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SOUTH—YESTERDAY'S SESSION AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly South to-day, on motion the head-quarters of the Committee on Foreign Missions was transferred from Columbia, S. C., to Baltimore. An effort to change the seat of the Committee on Sustentation from Columbia to Baltimore failed. Dr. Girardeau was unanimously elected to the chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C. The Doctor made a feeling address in acknowledgment, and asked for time to consider the matter before accepting or declining the position. Dr. Le Fevre and Judge Ingles were appointed delegates to the General Assemblies, Cumberland Presbyterian and the Reformed Church. Dr. Stuart Robinson offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to communicate with the other Presbyterian Churches about the International Assembly of Presbyterians, to meet in London next July, and to consider the question of sending delegates to the assembly.

Dr. Girardeau opposed the resolution, and made quite a lengthy speech. He thought that this Assembly should not take any part in any assembly convened for the organization of a confederation of Presbyterian churches. The new organization would undoubtedly exercise a moral, advisory, and executive power over the various churches, to the usurpation of their individual powers.

He was not willing to become a factor in the organization of a body which may do things contrary to the true principles of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and thus become, in part, responsible for such unorthodox proceedings. He believed that by entering the Confederation along with the Northern Presbyterians the Assembly would virtually go back on their late action with reference to fraternal relations with that Church.

Several speeches were made in favor of the resolution, the principal one of which was delivered by Dr. Markland, who said that overtures had been received from four of the principal Presbyteries of the church in favor of sending delegates, and he thought they should receive proper consideration. He believed Assemblies were not infallible, and that an International Assembly, composed of the most learned men in different churches would be less likely to commit follies and errors than any Assembly representing only the members of one church. He believed in the interchange of opinion, and thought that the Southern Presbyterians should not be behind in the great work of consummating the unity of the Church of God. He desired to be more closely united with the Presbyterian Churches of England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, France, and Canada.

The reports of the Committees on Systematic Benevolence and on Sunday-schools were read and adopted.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—The Presbyterian General Assembly reassembled at the usual hour this morning. The Moderator stated that there remained twenty-two items of business to be considered. Speeches were limited to five minutes. Resolutions of sympathy for the grasshopper sufferers were adopted, and the Presbyteries instructed to extend all the aid possible to the sufferers. The Committee on Church Polity made a further report, which was adopted. The report of the committee, recommending the transfer of the Presbytery of Binghamton from the Synod of Central New-York to the Synod of Geneva, created considerable discussion. The matter was finally referred to a joint committee of the two synods, to report to the next Assembly. The report of the Committee on Overtures, allowing churches to elect elders for temporary periods was adopted. A recess was then taken. The session will probably close to-morrow.

THE FOREST FIRES.

THE FLAMES GAIN NEW HEADWAY IN THE MOUNTAINS OF SULLIVAN AND DELAWARE COUNTIES—SEVERAL VILLAGES THREATENED—LOSS OF LIFE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Monday, May 31, 1875.

Reports from Sullivan and Delaware Counties state that heavy forest fires have again broken out in the mountains, and are doing much damage. The sky in that direction has been illuminated for several nights. The village of Bethel, in Sullivan County, was surrounded two days, and was saved after a fight with the flames for a day and a night by the populace. Three buildings were burned. Two men, James Heath and David Neal, were hemmed in by the flames while they were "back-firing," and were seriously burned in making their escape through the burning timber. Near Manyunk Valley the fires were started on Thursday by a farmer named John Stanton, who set fire to a log-pile in one of his fields. In a few hours over a thousand acres of splendid timber land, a mile and 300,000 feet of lumber belonging to St. John Gardner, and miles of fence were destroyed. That fire has spread northward into Sacket Pond region, and southward through the town of Forestburg, carrying destruction before it.

In the towns of Fallsburg and Mamakating the conflagrations are so fierce that families have been obliged to fly from their houses to save their lives, leaving all their household goods, stock, &c., to be destroyed.

In Delaware County, details of the extent of the fires and damage done have not been received. The loss of one life is reported, that of William Corbin, a wealthy and prominent farmer of Bainbridge, who was surrounded while fighting fire in a piece of woods on his farm, and being overcome by heat and smoke could not escape. His remains were recovered on Saturday burned almost to ashes.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MARRIAGE AND CATHOLICS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call your attention to some incorrect statements made in the article that appeared in last Sunday's (May 23 I) TIMES under the heading "Marrying Out of the Church," in which the writer says: "It (the Roman Catholic hierarchy) professes to acknowledge the administration or the performance of its so-called 'sacrament' of marriage even by the parties themselves; but it denounces as clandestine and therefore void all marriages not performed by a Romish priest. This is getting around the stump in a very manifest and somewhat astonishing manner." The universally accepted doctrine of the Catholic hierarchy is that as the man and woman are the parties to the contract of marriage, which the Catholic Church declares to have been raised by Christ to the dignity of a sacrament, so they are necessarily the ministers, appointed by Christ, of the sacrament. The priest's part is to bless those who have married themselves.

The Council of Trent decreed that this contract would be null and void except entered into in the presence of the parish priest or a duly authorized priest and at least two other witnesses. This decree, however, is only to bind thirty days after it has been published in a parish. Elsewhere no such restriction holds. This decree is published in Italy, Spain and colonies, Portugal and colonies, France, Holland, Belgium, Ireland, and the parts of Germany at that time Catholic. It is not published in England, Sweden, Saxony, Denmark, and the greater part of Germany and Switzerland. Of the United States, the Plenary Council of Baltimore of 1866 says: "The decree of the Council of Trent regarding clandestine marriages has certainly not been promulgated in the greater part of the dioceses in this country." Its promulgation here is restricted to a few parishes of formerly French or Spanish settlements.

This law was in force in Rio Janeiro, where the civil and ecclesiastical laws in this respect were identical. The lady married there by a clergyman of the Church of England to a Roman Catholic gentleman, though a British subject, and performed at the British embassy, should have known that this marriage, performed without a condition there known as absolutely necessary, would be held void by the Catholic Church, hence the possibility of the Catholic party marrying again.

As to the case in Boston, this law is not in any way connected with it. Not having been asked to act as the priest's champion, nor yet holding the position of public censor, I refrain from comment on his conduct, especially as, being unacquainted with all the circumstances, my judgment could not be fair. My object has been to briefly correct inaccuracies that occurred in your statement of the doctrines of the Church.

A CATHOLIC PASTOR.

CHAMBERS STREET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me the courtesy of your columns through which to call the attention of the Park Commissioners to the deplorable condition of the sidewalk in Chambers street in front of the New Court-house, the entire distance from Broadway to Centre street, and also to the equally dilapidated walks in the park in the rear of the Court-house, particularly those leading to the Marine Court. In dry weather these walks are almost ankle deep with an impalpable powder, which, after a rain, is converted into a sticky paste, ruinous to boots and shoes. These walks are frequented daily by large numbers of pedestrians, and Judges, lawyers, jurors, and others have long complained of their disgraceful condition. The Park Commissioners, engrossed with their petty squabblings, appear to be totally oblivious and indifferent to the matter, and if the Grand Jury would look to it, the nuisance might be abated. Let me also suggest that the proper time for sweeping the walks is before 8 o'clock, and not 10 o'clock and after, when they are thronged, and when the dust raised by the brooms is simply intolerable. In London and Paris the parks are the best kept portions of the cities, but in New-York bad management pervades every department of the Municipal Government.

LAICUS.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

The Folly of Neglect.

It is the height of folly to neglect precautionary measures for the preservation of health, when they become necessary in consequence of hurtful influences. Among these influences are the unavoidable inhalation of malarious or fetid air, exposure in bad weather, unhealthy occupations, and habitual late hours, all of which tend to produce disease. To guard against their effects a vigorous and regular discharge of the bodily functions should be kept up. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the tonic, of all others, best calculated to perpetuate bodily vigor and regularity. The experience of denizens of unhealthy localities, out-door laborers, employes in manufactories, and late workers of all kinds, has shown that a wineglassful of this pleasant safeguard, taken at regular intervals, imparts an amount of stamina and power of resistance to disease afforded by no other protective and remedial agent. The nervous, the weak, and the dyspeptic derive incalculable benefit from its use, and pronounce it the best preparation of its class.

"The Leaves * * * were for the Healing of the Nations."

In the modest little plant found growing by the roadside and known as Smart-weed, or Water Pepper, reside medicinal properties of more than ordinary value. In Dr. PIERCE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SMART-WEED these wonderful properties are combined with other vegetable extracts of acknowledged virtues in such a manner as to make it a most efficacious remedy for colic, cramps, Summer complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, and cholera morbus. A celebrated medical author says: "A friend of mine had an only child dangerously ill with the Summer complaint. He had employed a great variety of the usual means for relief, but all appeared unavailing. The child was finally given smart-weed which was entirely successful. It arrested the vomiting and purging in a short time, and without the aid of other medicine entirely restored the little patient." Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed is sold by all druggists.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil AND LIME.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME." But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the faculty is sufficient. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

A Valuable Horse had swelling and hard lumps in his throat could not swallow, applied GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA, instantly the soreness and lumps disappeared. I feel and cut my hand on a rusty nail, applied the liniment, healing it up without experiencing any soreness. No stable or family should be without it. THOMPSON & BROTHERS, 17th and Vine sts., Philadelphia.
Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

"Outfits for the Country."

Go to BROOKS, who is selling a good ladies' boot for $4 50, children's shoes very cheap. Gents' pumps and low shoes a specialty. The largest assortment of good boots and shoes in the City, at low prices. No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

Irreproachable.

Not one word of censure can justly be uttered against SOZODONT. No other dentifrice makes the teeth so white, and yet none is so entirely free from every objectionable ingredient.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Pomeroy's Patent Rupture Belts and Band TRUSSES, 744 Broadway, N. Y. By far the best in use.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Whiten the teeth, if used daily.

The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) is a "fountain of health" to the Dyspeptic.

Deshler's Pills Are the Best and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—HARRIS.—On Saturday, May 29, 1875, by Rev. William G. Merritt, JAMES R. ADAMS, of New-York, to Miss L. ARDELIA, daughter of John S. Harris, of Long Island City.

GILLIES—FERGUSON.—On May 31, 1875, by Rev. Robert Scott, JOHN GILLIES to MARY E., daughter of William Ferguson, of New-York.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—Suddenly, on Monday afternoon, May 31, at the residence of his father, Ranaqui, ROBERT, son of Benjamin G. Arnold, in the 24th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

EVANS.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, the 30th ult., after a brief illness, FRANCIS ESTWICK, twin son of Edmund M. and Elizabeth M. Evans, aged 18 months.

FALCONER.—On Monday evening, May 31, JOHN G. FALCONER. Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

FOWLER.—On Sunday, May 30, SIMEON S. FOWLER, aged 68 years. The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 81 Nassau st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 2, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Glen Cove, Long Island, for interment, on Thursday, June 3, at 8 A. M.

GILBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 31, SARAH GILBERT, widow of the late Jesse Gilbert, aged 61 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 535 Willoughby av., on Wednesday, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GRAHAM.—At No. 345 West 12th st., on Saturday, the 29th inst., ANNA, wife of William H. Graham. Funeral services will be held in the Chapel of the University Place Church, on Wednesday, June 2, at 9:15 o'clock.

HAGAR.—Suddenly, May 30, WILLIAM H. HAGAR, son of the late Henry and Mary Hagar, aged 44 years. ☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

HALLIDAY.—Suddenly, May 29, ELIZA, wife of James R. Halliday. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 38 Le Roy st., corner of Bedford st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOGG.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, May 31, GEORGE HOGG, aged 70 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KAYSER.—On Sunday, May 30, at White Plains, JAMES BACH KAYSER, son of J. Adelaide and the late James B. Kayser in the 14th year of his age. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, White Plains, on Wednesday morning, on arrival of 9:15 A. M. train from New-York.

LEGGAT.—On Wednesday, May 26, at Lake of the Woods, Minnesota, JANE ANNA, widow of the late William Leggat, of this City. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 26 West Washington Place, on Tuesday, June 1, at 4 P. M. Interment on Wednesday afternoon, June 2, from the house of her brother, John Atwill, Hudson, N. Y. Hudson River Railroad trains at 8 and 10:30 A. M.

MERRELL.—May 31, J. ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late B. R. and E. M. Merrell, and grandchild of the late Edward Houghton, Jr., graduate of Vassar College, Class of '72. Funeral from Church of Transfiguration, East 29th st., Wednesday, June 2, at 1 o'clock.

MORRELL.—At Mamaroneck, Monday, May 31, Mr. JOHN MORRELL, aged 60 years and 10 months. The funeral services will take place at the residence of his brother-in-law, David J. Burtis, Esq., Wednesday, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mamaroneck Depot on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12 o'clock.

SIMPSON.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday morning May 30, HOWARD GILLETTE, infant son of Joel T. and Sallie K. Simpson. Funeral from the residence of his parents, Allen st., Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STANTON.—On Monday, May 31, RUTH, infant daughter of Gerald N. and Libbie B. Stanton, aged 5 days. Funeral on Tuesday, June 1, at 9:30 A. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. Belcher, No. 43 East 21st st.

VAIL.—At his residence, "Valmere," New-Market, N. J., on Monday, May 31, WILLIAM VAIL, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, on Thursday, June 3, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at Dunellen Station.

WILSON.—Suddenly, Sunday, 30th inst., at the residence of his father, No. 972 Lexington av., CHARLES CUSHMAN, second son of Clark C. Wilson, in the 15th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, June 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. from St. James' Church, 72d st., near Lexington av.

INDEPENDENT ROYAL ARCH LODGE No. 2, F. AND A. M.—Brethren, you are requested to attend the funeral obsequies of our late brother, THEODORE ROSS, from his late residence, No. 8 East 30th st., this day, (Tuesday,) June 1, 1875, at 1:30 P. M.
CLAUDIUS F. BEATTY, Master.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. For sale by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

DOES THE BABE START IN HIS SLEEP and grind his little teeth? nine chances out of ten it is troubled with worms, and the best remedy for these is BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES. They are tasty, and the children will love them. Drive out the worms and the child will sleep sweetly. Sold for only 25 cents.

A PAIN IN THE SIDE MAY BE THE PRECURSOR of a pleuritic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have none at home, send to your druggist and buy a bottle of BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are passed.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

REMOVAL.

The Branch Office of this Company, corner of 4th av. and 27th st., has been removed to No. 940 Broadway, corner of 22d st.
The Company has also Branch Offices at:
Nos. 55 to 61 Hudson st.
No. 296 Canal st., corner of Broadway.
No. 696 Broadway, corner of 4th st.
Grand Central Depot, corner of 45th st.
New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Depot, West 30th st.
The attention of shippers is particularly called to the advantages offered by the Company in facilities for late afternoon shipments.
ALL BUSINESS RECEIVED AT OFFICES BEFORE 6 P. M. WILL BE FORWARDED BY TRAINS LEAVING SAME NIGHT, except matter for Poughkeepsie and local points between there and New-York, which must be received by 5 P. M. Business received at the offices, 45th and 30th sts., up to the time of departure of trains.

SPECIAL RATES

for the forwarding of business packages from New-York, of Seedsmen, Publishers and News-dealers; also for Samples, Advertisements, Circulars, Hand-bills and Posters, Sheet Music, Insurance Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Wood Cuts and Electrotypes.
Packages of the above described articles, not exceeding two pounds in weight and $10 in value, to any office of this company.........25 cents each
If weighing over two pounds and not exceeding five pounds and $10 in value, to any office of this Company, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.........25 cents each
Or in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Kentucky.........40 cents each
And in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.........50 cents each
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
General Offices, No. 65 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1875.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY will remove, in a few days, their branch office from corner of Spring st. and Broadway, to the new building, Nos. 636 and 638 BROADWAY, one door from Bleecker st.
Their up-town branch office is removed from corner of 22d st. and Broadway to the
NATHAN BUILDING,
23D ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
An office of the company is also established in the Grand Central Depot, and No. 170 Montague st., Brooklyn.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 59 BROADWAY.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-paged 12 mo, phamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 5, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST. On WEDNESDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, at our sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., great sale of household and office furniture, refrigerators, oil-cloths, elegant parlor, bed-room, and basement furniture.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B. -Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

ZERO REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS, lawn mowers, croquet, &c., No. 110 Chambers st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE AND RARE BOOKS.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms, and to be sold by auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, an extremely fine collection of
IMPORTED BOOKS,
Comprising
RARE, FINE, AND VALUABLE WORKS ON ART.
Galleries of Painting and Sculpture, Classical Antiquities, Scenery, Costumes, Collections of Engravings, &c., and an extensive collection of Books in elegant and costly bindings, suited for the library of a gentleman, including fine copies of Musee Royale et Français, Roberts' Egypt—the Abbotsford Waverley—Strange's Pictures. Also,
CHOICE BOOKS
in the various departments of
HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, POETRY AND THE DRAMA, BELLES LETTRES, &c., &c.
Best editions in richest bindings, a fine series on Natural History, &c., &c.

The Auctioneers request attention to this, one of the finest collections of Books ever exposed for sale in this City. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"TWO ORPHANS" waltz, 75c.; "Red Cross" march, (Masonic,) 75c.; "Girofle-Girofla," Wels, 75c.; waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Awfully Jolly," galop, Aronson, 40c.; "Letter in the Candle," 30c.; "Wait till the Moonlight falls," 30c.; "Palm Branches," 40c. Copies mailed. Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found large selection of superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others, can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 602 6TH av., between 35th and 36th sts., families, hotels, and Summer houses supplied with select servants of all nations, males and females.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and do sewing, or would like to go in the country to wait on a lady or grown children for the Summer; has three years' City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 331 East 12th st., third story, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat and tidy young woman, "whom we know" to be an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; would like a place in City or country; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-MAID.—BY a handy young girl to be generally useful; can do house-work well, or care children, serving, waiting, &c.; country or City; wages not so much an object as a place; has good reference. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid, nurse, seamstress; can sew on a machine; highest City reference; City or country; country preferred. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person as chamber-maid and seamstress, or seamstress and take care of children; City and country reference. Apply at No. 331 1st av., near 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH girl, about sixteen; knows how to take care of children, sew, and do housework; City or country; wages not so much an object as a home; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR PARLOR-MAID, &c. —By a competent Scotch girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; will assist in the pantry and waiting; can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 635 2d av., first floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; has best City reference; country or City. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young girl who understands her duties in every branch; is neat and tidy with her work, and a good waitress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 213 West 29th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse.—By an English Protestant; is a good seamstress; can operate, and has the best of testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., near 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 52 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY AN EXPERIENCED chamber-maid; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 East 57th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress, or both in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 349 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class, well-recommended chamber-maid and waitress, with good references; is a neat, steady, tidy girl. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 31 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR to Attend Children. By an English girl; City references. Call at No. 410 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid or nurse. Call for two days at No. 458 4th av.

DOMESTIC HELP,

male and female, for all capacities, and of every nationality, at

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or would wait on a lady or care grown children; three years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is a quick, cleanly chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room, care and clean silver, glass, &c.; best City recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl; would do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and assist with washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 232 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman to do chamber-work and waiting, or assist in the washing; no objections to go to the country; best of City references given. Call at No. 208 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and assist with waiting or growing children and sew; good reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 118 East 30th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference; City or country. Can be seen at her last employer's for two days, at No. 43 West 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, one living with her parents, as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 160 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY her present employer for a good girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply between the hours of 10 and 4, at No. 31 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference from her last place; willing to go in the country. Call at No. 333 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GREEN GIRL, LATELY landed, to do chamber-work and take care of children; wages not so much of an object as a home. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at present employer's, No. 308 Lexington av.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A LADY A POSITION as companion; is willing to assist in housekeeping and care of children; salary not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at the Young Women's Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12 A. M.

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE SERVANTS —Male and female, Protestant and Catholic, for City or country, at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable Protestant young girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to go to the country; good City references. Apply at No. 331 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOman, who understands her business in every branch; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE WOMAN; is a thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, soups, &c.; a good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest; very neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress; prefers the country, and can furnish City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34 st., corner of Broadway; inquire for S. M.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastries, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman; is an excellent cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; IS A STEADY, WELL recommended, first-class family cook; understands thoroughly all kinds of cooking, milk and butter, and is a very excellent baker; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS GOOD cook; no objection to assist with washing; wears French caps; two years' reference from last place; City or country. Apply at No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st.

COOK.—BY A SMART, TIDY SCOTCH PROTESTANT as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at book-store, No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. — BY A Scotch Protestant woman as cook and do coarse washing and ironing; understands care of milk and butter; country preferred for the Summer. Call at No. 340 East 23d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, SOBER WOMAN; A GOOD, thorough cook and baker; would assist with washing; private family or boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; FRENCH; has good references; understands both French and English cooking; is neat and obliging. Can be engaged at Jacquin's office, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS good cook; will assist with washing and ironing in a small private family; best City reference; would not object to a short distance in the country; no cards. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer; would do general house-work; no objection to the country; reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington place, first floor, rear.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook and first-class laundress; has lived four years in her last place, and has the best of City references. Call at No. 845 6th av., ring first bell.

COOK.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SUPERIOR cook; willing to do the coarse washing; can take charge of milk and butter; best of references. Apply at No. 200 West 24th st.; ring three times.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD City reference; makes all kinds of soups, pastries, and desserts; willing to go to the country with a private family. Call at No. 230 3d av., top floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; or would like to take care of house for the Summer; best of City reference can be given. Call at 182 3d av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; or would assist in the washing, or go as laundress; best City references; down town preferred. Call at 614 Lexington av. and 53d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; soups, pastry, &c. Call at No. 411 East 17th st., third flight, front room.

COOK—KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A REAL CORdon bleue and her kitchen-maid; is a first-class French cook; will go to a country seat. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family; will do some washing; willing to go to the country; best City references. Call at No. 109 7th av., between 16th and 17th sts., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at or address No. 118 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A SOBER, RELIABLE WOMAN, WITH good reference, as first-class cook, by day, week, or month, in a private family or public house. Call at No. 620 West 46th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer; has the best of City references; no objections to City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 306 East 35th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A reliable and capable cook in all branches; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-RECOMmended woman and superior laundress; is competent, reliable person; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH EXCELlent City references; is a splendid cook and a splendid baker. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; understands butter and ice cream, if desired; City or country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 392 2d av.; candy store.

COOK.—BY A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; would go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen until suited at her present place, No. 428 5th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY FRENCH COOK AND plain washer; is a neat, clever person; wages, $16 to $18. Can be seen at French Office, 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED COOK; no objection to the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 157 7th av., near 19th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—IN THE COUNTRY, by a neat, competent, faithful girl, with good references. Call at No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS COOK IN A private family; is a good baker and pastry maker; good City reference. Call at No. 258 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD FRENCH COOK; WELL recommended; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 323 East 16th st.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. —By two respectable Presbyterian women; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; has five years' City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call or address No. 317 West 24th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook, where a kitchen-maid is kept; is an excellent manager; understands marketing; can take entire charge. Call three days at No. 230 6th av., corner 15th st., grocery store.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A little girl two years old, to go in the country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; wages not so much an object as a home; references. Call for two days at No. 217 East 29th st., Room No. 18.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO SISters; would like situations with a family going to the country; one as thorough, good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both have good City reference. Can be seen at No. 311 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS A GOOD plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 435 East 14th st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK and assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 132 East 23d st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SWEDISH WOMAN as thorough cook; an excellent baker; would assist with coarse washing; is careful and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—COUNTRY OR CITY; BY A SUPERIOR cook, excellent baker; willing to assist in coarse washing; can take charge of milk and butter. Apply at No. 144 East 15th st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 241 West 26th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 1 East 55th st., corner of 5th av. Call from 9 to 2.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has two years' reference from present employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, or would go as assistant cook in a Summer hotel; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 153 East 43d st.

DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKER—OR AS GENeral family seamstress, by the day or month; can cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's suits and dresses. Address Dress-maker, No. 146 Spring st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, and all kinds of help for Summer hotels at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, who fully understands all parts of housekeeping, management of help, marketing, &c.; is strictly reliable and trustworthy. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WIDow, American, as general assistant in household duties; is a competent seamstress. Call or address Mrs. Coxe, No. 248 East 40th st.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as general house-worker; best City reference. Call at No. 408 West 39th st., rear, first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PERSON as lady's maid for the 15th of June; speaks English and French; good dress-maker and hair-dresser. Address for one week L. M., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT, speaking German, French, and English; has good recommendations from her present place. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; good operator; best City references. Address A. M. D., for two days, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMan who is a good family laundress; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; will go in the country; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, highly respectable, and a first-class laundress; understands French fluting, box plaiting, puffing, and polishing and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, pleating, puffing, and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address C. A., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl as first-class laundress; excellent reference from last employer; no objection to the country, the Hudson preferred. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st., store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class laundress in a private family; seventeen years' reference from last place; can be seen for two days at No. 16 East 15th st., between Broadway and 5th av., in shoe-store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; excellent reference from last place; no objection to the country; on the Hudson preferred. Call at No. 161 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine laundry work, French fluting, laces, &c.; is neat and tidy; has the best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, lace, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands French fluting, and all fineries. Call, for two days, at No. 5 Union court, University place, near 12th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress, and can do plain cooking; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 425 West 32d st., in the rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies' and children's suits; understands French puffing, fluting, and laces. Call or address No. 321 East 21st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LANDRESS IN a private family; has best reference. Apply at No. 454 2d av.

MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant; or to take care of growing children; good reference; no objection to travel. Call on E. M., No. 302 East 23d st.

NURSE. — BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to take care of one child, and do plain sewing, and would assist the lady, or would do chamber-work and sewing; no objections to going in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 45 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY, Swiss (French) person as nurse, seamstress; would like to have her daughter, fourteen years old, with her, to speak French to young children and make herself useful; best City reference given; high wages not expected. Call at No. 879 6th av., third bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person as nurse and seamstress in a private family; is capable of taking full charge of a baby and bringing it up on the bottle; or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; three years' reference. Call at No. 319 West 35th st., near 8th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THORoughly competent nurse and seamstress, with a family going to the country for the Summer; can take the entire charge of a baby; is neat and obliging; has the very best of City references for honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS an experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 20th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH young woman, who is fond and kind to children; operates on sewing-machine; no objection to help with chamber-work; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS competent to take care of an infant from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-class French woman as nurse and seamstress. Apply for three days at present employer's, No. 26 North Washington square, between 11 and 5.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A young woman as competent nurse; will assist with chamberwork; three years' reference. Apply at No. 7 West 56th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, EIGHTEEN YEARS old, to take care of a baby. Address No. 234 East 37th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS NURSE TO wait on a lady and children going in the country. Call or address No. 13 Bond st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN THREE years in her last place, who understands the care of very small children, also grown children, and can bring up a baby on the bottle; no objection to the country, and can furnish undoubted references. Inquire for M., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER NURSE, WHO IS a most experienced person; can take charge of a baby and bring it up by the bottle, or care one or two growing children; is willing and obliging; has the highest City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 141 West 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A SUPERIOR SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman; thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant, and bring it up on a bottle; very best testimonials; fond of children; three years in last place. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SEVENTEEN years, to mind growing children and do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and willing to assist; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 332 East 24th st., first floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or would do chamber-work and nurse; understands her business perfectly; is neat and tidy; has good City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN; IS AN experienced nurse and good family seamstress; speaks English; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT NURSE; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant night and day; no objections to travel for the Summer; can give City reference. Call at No. 150 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE; would take care of a baby from its birth or grown children; is a good seamstress—several years' City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 58 West 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a baby and bring it up on a bottle, if required; has had several years' experience; best City reference. Call or address, for three days, No. 174 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE to one or two grown children; is a neat sewer; no objection to the country; highest reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 15th st., front basement.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NICE YOUNG GIRL (GERman) to take care of one or two children; can do plain sewing and some chamber-work; can furnish satisfactory references. Apply at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY for a very good seamstress, who is willing to take charge of one or two children, or would do chamber-work and sewing. Apply at No. 10 East 44th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; capable of taking charge and bringing a baby up from its infancy; no objection to chamber-work; City reference. Apply at No. 237 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, with excellent references, either for the City or the country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children; seven years' reference. Call at No. 206 West 26th st., second floor, front.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to recommend an educated Swedish Protestant person to wait upon a lady and sew, or take charge of one or two children. Call at 304 West 54th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has best City references; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 10 Clinton place, (8th st.)

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of children; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 361 3d av.

NURSE.—A LADY COMPELLED TO PART WITH a valuable servant, desires to obtain an engagement for her as infant's nurse. Call at No. 14 West 50th st., Tuesday, June 1, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing, dress-making, and trimming; will go by the day with own machine; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 565 3d av.; ring fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as seamstress; can cut and fit; is a good hair-dresser; has best City references; no objection to go to the country; will travel with a family. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY AN AMERIcan girl as a first-class seamstress and dressmaker; gives several years' City references as a competent, neat, and agreeable person. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A SEAMSTRESS and maid; an elderly lady preferred; would take charge of the linen and assist in housekeeping; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 454 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few engagements to go out by the day. Address A. B., Box No. 283, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS seamstress; willing to travel; good reference. Address G. K., No. 227 West 42d st.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, AND Waitress and Seamstress.—By a Protestant young woman; is competent in either capacity; three years' best City references from last place; lady can be seen; very neat, kind, and obliging, sober, honest, and tidy; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO respectable young girls, one as waitress and assist with chamber-work, the other chamber-maid and seamstress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 392 2d av., near 23d st., in the candy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress in a private family; is willing to assist in chamber-work, if required; can come well recommended from last employer. Call at or address No. 229 East 45th st., near 3d av., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS waitress; understands her business; City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 157 7th av., near 19th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSE-keeping for her first-class waitress, whom she can highly recommend; can be seen at her present employer's till suited. Call at No. 12 East 38th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as waitress or chamber-maid; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's for two days, No. 31 West 19th st.

WANTED—BY A PARISIAN LADY, WELL EDUcated, a place in a family going to the country; understands thoroughly dress-making and underwear, and is willing to instruct children in French; best references. Address Mme. JANVIER, No. 110 West Clinton place.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT, WELL RECOMmended butler; City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

MAN SERVANT OR BUTLER.—BY A STRICTly sober man; five years' references from last place. Address Pierce, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT single man; safe driver; good gardener, if required best City reference of last and former employer. Address M., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (MARRIED, with one child) as first-class coachman, or would take a single man's place; City or country; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, care of M. Curley, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN as coachman or waiter; is thoroughly competent to fill either position; is very willing and obliging and has best City reference. Call or address J. A., No. 162 West 24th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, single, as coachman and groom; is thoroughly competent; is disengaged through his employer turning out his horses; City or country; first-class City references. Call on or address T., No. 111 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, light weight, as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; good references to that effect, also for sobriety and honesty. Address F., private stable No. 34 West 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL, experienced single man, in City or country; a first-class groom and a good, careful driver; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Call or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st.: private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant married man; no family; is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best of City references. Call or address W. G., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN—SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGlishman and wife, in the same family; man has first-class City references as coachman, wife as seamstress or laundress. Call or address J. V., No. 201 East 34th st., over the bank.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN, without family, as coachman; in City or country; can furnish excellent references. Call or address Robert, No. 136 East 41st st., Grand Central Boarding Stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the care of any gentleman's establishment; long reference; City or country; any part of the United States. Address C., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class reference. Address T. M., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class references. Call on or address F. R., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; has four years' first-class City reference from his last place. Call or address P. C., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN (German) as first-class coachman; excellent City reference from last employer. Address or call at No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF TWENTY years' experience in the business; has first-class City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER OR FARMER.—By a German Protestant; married; understands the raising of stock. Call at No. 27 Pitt st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, single, as coachman and groom; is thoroughly competent; is disengaged through his employer turning out his horses; no objection to the country; first-class City references. Call on or address T. W., No. 6 East 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—FOR MY MAN, WHO HAS SERVED me faithfully two years, and bears the highest testimonials from previous employers; am parting with him on account of going to Europe; shall feel happy if he gets as good a place as he deserves. Address A. B., No. 50 West 10th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND FARMER. —By an English Protestant single man, aged thirty-four years, who is a good coachman and groom; also a good gardener and farmer; can milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SOBER AND a careful driver; competent in every respect; a good gardener, if necessary; City or country; best City reference from last employer. Address M., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man of long and good experience in the general charge of such capacity, on a gentleman's place; willing to be generally useful; can milk; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (UNMARRIED) of strictly sober habits, careful in all duties, and possessed of unquestionable reference in general as coachman. Apply for two days at Coleman's harness store, No. 778 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, IS A good and careful driver; understands his various duties perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; can come well recommended. Call or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COLORED young man as first-class coachman and groom; no objection to go to the country; excellent references from his last employer. Call or address No. 50 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class coachman. Call on or address J., at Mr. Tracey's livery stable, 62d st., between 4th and Madison avs.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English;) one who thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business, and can give the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Address D. D. P., No. 134 West 29th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; can furnish the best of reference. Address J. H., No. 460 4th av., corner 31st st., in drug store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; first-class reference. Call or address Lamb & Son, Nos. 13 and 15 East 58th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands the business; no objection to assist in garden if required; can milk; best of reference. Address F., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has three and a half years' reference from his last place. Address S. M., No. 11 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Address A. B., No. 483 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; can milk and help in a garden; good City reference given. Address C. M., Box 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUrope, for his coachman. Address, for two days, R. L., at Mr. Stelling's, harness-maker, No. 144 5th av.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, LATELY LANDED, AGE twenty-six; speaks no English; is strong, brought up on farm; can milk and drive; will come for very low wages by the year. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY PRACTICAL MAN; MARRIED; understands management greenhouse, graperies; is first-class fruit and vegetable grower, and well-experienced in laying out and improving places; reference first-class for sobriety and capability. Address C. H., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS groom; is a good driver and thoroughly understands his business; or would take care of road horses and make himself generally useful. Call at Brewster's ware-rooms, 14th st. and 5th av.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG man of experience and capability; is a careful and competent driver, which his reference will show; country preferred; seen for two days. Address T. D., No. 127 West 31st st., in rear.

GROOM OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS groom or valet; thoroughly understands his business; good reference; strictly temperate. Call on or address P. M., No. 160 West 20th st., private stable.

HOSTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; UNDERstands the care of road horses; would look after a T cart; has good City references. Address Christopher, No. 6 West 19th st.

NURSE, TRAVELING COMPANION, OR Valet.—To an invalid gentleman; good recommendations from country and town doctors. Address, for one week, Corneille Indruk, Madison, N. J.

PORTER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable young German man as porter, or would make himself generally useful. Address E. B., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—A STRICTLY SOBER man as carver, or any position in a hotel; understands the business thoroughly; best references. Address P. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a man and wife, aged thirty-two years; no children; man can care horses and cattle, drive, milk, assist in gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook; also good washer and ironer; both willing and industrious; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—AN AMERICAN, 30 YEARS OF age, skillful horseman and driver; good penman and accountant; willing to make himself useful; City or country; best reference, or security will be given if required. Call on or address Security, No. 527 West 44th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED twenty-six years, who can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, edge walks, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG SWISS; UNDERstands the care of horses and driving, also gardening of flowers and vegetables. Call or address T. H., No. 309 Broome st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED boy to attend door and run errands, or ride with a doctor. Call or address No. 119 West 24th st.

VALET OR WAITER, OR TO ATTEND TO an invalid gentleman; willing to travel; first-class recommendations. Address N. A., Box No. 320, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPACTABLE PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; best references; no objection to the country. Address B. W., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family or boarding house in City or country. Call on or address J. McGivney, No. 321 East 21st st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A WAITER, FIRST OR SINGLE-hand; fully understands the business; has the best of references; no objection to any part of the United States; advertiser is a North of Ireland Protestant, strictly temperate and trustworthy. Address R. W., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman, as waiter in a private family; makes up all kinds of salads, and knows how to take care of silver; City or country; City references. Address Waiter, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—PRIVATE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman in good family; is thoroughly competent; City references from most respectable families, and well recommended. Call or address, for three days, L. B., 1,220 Broadway, corner 30th st., West, florist's.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (SINGLE) AS first-class private waiter; understands thoroughly the duties of a gentleman's house; good City reference. Address G. S. H., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; two years' City references; speaks good English; is single, sober, industrious; makes excellent salads. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family, where he would make himself generally useful; City or country. Call at present employer's, No. 16 West 17th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER-MAN; several years' City references given; leaves owing to the family going to Europe. Address J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER with the best of reference, in a private family. Address No. 587 7th av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A PRIVATE HOUSE TO KEEP, BY A man and wife; have three good City references in that capacity. Call or address M. D., 502 West 22d st.

HELP WANTED.

A VACANCY FOR A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address, and some means, to study surgical and mechanical dentistry. Apply to DR. REED, No. 272 6th av., third door above 17th st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; eight miles from City in Summer; with good reference. Apply to-day from 10 to 1 o'clock, at No. 146 Lexington av., near 29th st.

WANTED.—TWENTY FIRST-CLASS HANDS TO work on ladies' bustles; also a competent forewoman; good salary will be paid to the right person. NEW-YORK NOVELTY CO., No. 128 Church st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A COMPETENT waitress, with good City references. Apply from 8:30 to 10 o'clock at No. 128 Madison av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business. Call at No. 29 West 19th st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO CHARMING NOVELS JUST ISSUED.

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SIGNA.

A STORY,

By "OUIDA,"

Author of "Strathmore," "Under Two Flags," "Idalia," "Puck," &c.

12mo, extra cloth, black and gilt ornamentation, $2.

This story possesses in full measure those unmistakable characteristics of genius which have made Ouida's name famous wherever the best works of English fiction are read. It has all the intensity of feeling, all the luxuriance of language, and all the brilliant imagery of her earlier works. It sparkles with wise and witty sayings, and will doubtless prove a source of the freshest and keenest enjoyment to the thousands of readers whose judgment has very correctly pronounced the author of "Signa" the most fascinating novel writer of the age.

II.

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A ROMANCE.

From the German of ERNST WICHERT,

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It is a charming story, full of refinement, with a highly attractive plot, and is translated in Mrs. Wister's pure and perfect style.

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HENRY K. VAN SICLEN,
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INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855. *Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau*

To aid Schools and Families wanting Teachers;
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TWENTY years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

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MRS. N. W. DE MUNN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Providence, R. I., provides every facility for a thorough, practical, and accomplished education, with all the advantages of a home in the City.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Miss E. WHEELER,
Stratford, Conn.

A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y., will receive into his family, a few young boys, with or without tuition. Terms moderate.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,

No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. B. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

DIVIDENDS.

NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Offices Nos. 28 and 30 Court st., Brooklyn; No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable MONDAY, May 31, 1875.

WM. T. LANE, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, May 27, 1875.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE BONDS, due the first Monday of July, 1875, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 5th to the 21st of July, inclusive.

THOS. S. RIDGWAY, State Treasurer,
Springfield, Illinois.

THE COUPONS DUE JUNE 1, 1875, OF THE Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

ADAMS EARL, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE METROPOLITAN Gas Light Company of the City of New-York, due June 1 next, will be paid on presentation at the German-American Bank.

H. E. KUMMEL, Treas.

New-York, May 25, 1875.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. J N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, Baggage, &c.—Lowest rates in the City; every convenience, elevator, watchman, separate rooms. Parties breaking up house-keeping or about to leave the City would do well to call upon or address MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
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BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

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Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

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issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Bondholders are required to deposit their bonds with the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, No. 50 Wall st., on or before June 8 prox., in order to participate in the reorganization on that day.

WILLIAM B. LEONARD, Chairman;
W. O. McDOWELL, Secretary;
Bondholders' Committee, No. 152 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1875.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

By Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

OFFICE NO. 43 PINE ST.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR SPECIAL SALES MADE ON ALL OTHER DAYS.

Our established custom twenty-three years.
Real Estate sold on any day desired.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEVENTH section of the charter of the "New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," of the City of New-York, relating to the FIRE PATROL, a meeting of this corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875, at 12 M.

At this meeting "each incorporated insurance company or association doing business in this City, whether its officers or its agents be members of this corporation or not, shall have the right to be represented by one of its officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote."

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 3d of May proximo.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 47, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. Polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to June 7, inclusive.

J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt.

THEO. P. GREEN.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of the BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY for twenty-one Directors and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the company, No. 32 Court st., corner of Remsen, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 9 to 10 A. M.

GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 9. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of election for 1876, will be held at the office of this company on MONDAY, June 7, next, from 4 to 5 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 31 to June 7, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGETT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 393 Canal st., TUESDAY, June 15, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 14, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Several small sums to loan on bond and mortgage on improved City property. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WANTED—RAILROAD BONDS TO EXCHANGE for improved real estate in the City of Brooklyn. Address S. T. RICHARDS, Box No. 963 New-York Post Office.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FURNITURE.

MATTINGS, MATTINGS.—CALL TO-DAY AND examine our large and assorted stock of Mattings at low prices.

ANDREW LESTER & CO.,
No. 371 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MATCHED TEAM OF CARRIAGE HORSES; perfectly sound; dark bays; full sixteen hands. Seen at WILLIAM DRENNAN'S stable, 7th av. and 37th st., or inquire at office of Marlborough House, 6th av. and 38th st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FAMILY COACH HORSES; black, sixteen hands; kind and gentle; also landau, built by Binder, of Paris; can be seen at Bradley's stables, No. 8 East 31st st., until 1 o'clock, every day for one week.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH STATIONERY,

As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders if thought advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October, 1875, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.

Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and have the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter ream packages.

Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.

SCHEDULE.

1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink Stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ½ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, parteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
6 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, two quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.

B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.

DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, June 14, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say nine thousand five hundred (9,500) tons, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash—furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand two hundred (7,200) tons of furnace, one thousand two hundred (1,200) tons of stove, five hundred (500) tons of egg, and six hundred (600) tons of nut.

The contract for supplying said coal to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1876. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal at any of the schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEY,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM WOOD.
} Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Mason's work and materials, Carpenter's work and materials, Painter's work and materials; for the Steam-heating apparatus, and for Furniture required for completing the school building and premises on Thomas av., at Fordham, near the railroad station.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for Alterations to the Steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party, or firm, submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals submitted.

MORRIS WILKINS,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, JR.,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-fourth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER, NEWARK, N. J., May 25, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Saturday, June 19, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of any part of four hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the City of Newark, denominated "Clinton Hill Improvement Bonds," deliverable July 1, 1875, at which date interest begins.

These bonds are authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved April 7, 1875, and are payable in twenty years, either coupon or registered, bearing interest at rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

For the payment of the bonds the credit and whole property of the city are pledged.

They are no addition to the bonded debt, but are issued to retire a like amount falling due July 1.

A sinking fund is established providing the means of liquidation before maturity.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not considered for the best interests of the city.

Such guarantee of good faith will be required from successful bidders as the Department of Finance may determine.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Clinton Hill Improvement Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned.

DANIEL W. BAKER,
Controller of the City of Newark,
No. 5 City Hall.

BATHS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. DAYTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by John M. Dayton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the enactments amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the ninth day of June, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt, under the 27th and 28th sections of said act and its amendments, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the fourteenth day of May, 1875.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of John C. Lloyd, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John C. Lloyd, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1875.

ju1-1aw3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 25th day of May, A. D., 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DENNEY HULL Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*BOTHNIA...WED., June 2 | ALGERIA...WED., June 16
ABYSSINIA...WED., June 9 | *SCYTHIA...WED., June 23

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 2 1875. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA.
CLARIBEL.....June 19.
ANDES.....July 9.
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ATLAS.....June 5.
ETNA.....June —.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.....WEDNESDAY, June 2, 3 P. M.
ITALY.....TUESDAY, June 15, 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M. | Erin, June 19.
Spain, June 12, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING.....June 1, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....June 22, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.....Wed. June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOMBS.....Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wed., June 30
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

THE STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP STATE OF INDIANA will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, New-York, WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Passengers to be on board at 1 P. M. For passage to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, &c., apply at No. 72 Broadway.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, DANRE.....SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS.....SATURDAY, July 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wines.)
First Cabin, $100: Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL,

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.
VIRAGO, June 3. | OTHELLO, June 19.
COLOMBO, July 3. | ELDORADO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
B. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 52 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 12 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE LONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, with St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, June 2.
CHARLESTON, Capt. Q. BERRY, Saturday, June 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master. Having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday June 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
COLON.....June 15, 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports. From San Francisco for Japan and China.
COLORADO.....June 15
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity or cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
OHIO.....June 3 | PENNSYLVANIA...June 24
ILLINOIS.....June 10 | INDIANA.....July 1
*KENILWORTH...June 17 | *ABBOTSFORD....July 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broadst., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | J. & J. CUMMINS & Bros., Queenstown.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, June 26, at 10:30 A.M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
MOSEL.....June 5 | MAIN.....June 19
DONAU.....June 12 | RHEIN.....June 26

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA.....Sails Saturday, June 5, 10 A. M.
CALIFORNIA.....Sails Saturday, June 12, at noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED.....THURSDAY, June 3
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS.....THURSDAY, June 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leave every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY (BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., at 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. at 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, CORNWALL, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st.....8:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 1st.....6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 3d.....6:45 A. M.
Friday, 4th.....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 5th.....4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 5th.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th.....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 7th.....7:00 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR SEA CLIFF, COLLEGE POINT, AND CITY ISLAND.—Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck Slip,) East River, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff, 3:30 P. M.; City Island, 4; College Point, 4:30, stopping at 33d st. each way, after June 1; will leave here 8:30; Sea Cliff, 4. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, 119 South st., N.Y., or J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets and baggage checked thereto.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. P. H. PENTZ,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. HANCOX,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (Sand Flats,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, and New-Hamburg. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves VESTRY ST., Pier No. 39, North River, every afternoon, (sundays excepted,) at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE HUDSON.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of this Club will be held TODAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock. Chief Justice DALY will read a paper on JAMES W. GERARD—HIS LIFE, PROFESSIONAL CAREER, AND LEGAL CONTEMPORARIES.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the village of Catskill, N. Y. The largest hotel in the Catskill region, and only first-class house on the mountains. Elevation 3,000 feet. Temperature 15° to 20° lower than New-York or Catskill. Open June 1 to Oct. 1. Terms—June, $21; July, $25; August $28, and September $25 per week. Favorable arrangements for the season.
C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

Catskill and Mountain House stages and carriages.
An agent will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats at Catskill.
CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be rented in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
CELEBRATED CHALYBEATE WATER.
PURE MOUNTAIN AIR.

Only three hours from New-York and Philadelphia. Circulars can be obtained at Dr. Hanbury Smith & Hazard's, No. 35 Union square. Mr. Coleman can be seen at the Coleman House, Broadway and 29th st., every Wednesday, from 12 until 2 o'clock.
J. WARREN COLE AN, Proprietor.

OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE.

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for
INVALIDS SEEKING HEALTH
and persons desiring to live simply and enjoy country life amid beautiful scenery and the purest of water and air, at reasonable cost. It is not equaled in its advantages anywhere. Send six cents in stamps for fine steel engraving of place and circulars, testimonials, &c. Address as above. JAMES H. JACKSON.

COOPER HOUSE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., FOOT OF OTSEGO LAKE.

Seventh season will open June 24, 1875. Application for board and rooms may be made to the proprietors at Cooperstown, N. Y., or to W. B. COLEMAN, New-York Hotel, (No. 721 Broadway,) where plans of the house can be seen and rooms secured.
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will open June 5.
Special terms for June.
HATHORN & SOUTHGATE, Proprietors.

WOODSBURG PAVILION.

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Harbor is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives its cooling breezes, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SEWELL.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—THIS BEAUTIful resort has accommodations for 100 guests; located four miles from Delaware Water Gap, one and one-half miles from Stroudsburg. Elevation 200 feet, overlooking Beaver and Cherry Valleys; magnificent scenery; dry air, &c.; prices for June, $10 per week; no bar; carriages at Stroudsburg depot. For circulars and particulars address I. P. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH Amboy, N. J.—Accessible by boat, and twenty daily trains landing passengers at Whitehall, Liberty, Cortlandt, Vesey, and Desbrosses sts., New York; fare, 25 to 50 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents to $1; commutation very low; the rooms are extraordinarily large and finely furnished, accommodating 150 guests; excellent table, boating, bathing, and all the amusements. Terms moderate. H. B. KENT, Proprietor, No. 26 East 23d st., Madison Square, New York.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
Fresh vegetables, milk, cream, &c., from large farm connected with hotel. Address
W. P. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

AT PERTH AMBOY.—BAY VIEW HOUSE ON the bank of the Raritan Bay, is fitting up, and will open by the 2d of June for first-class boarders; house under the management of E. HARNED; good bathing and fishing; twelve trains a day to New-York; terms moderate. Address P. PETERSON, corner Broad and Water sts., Perth Amboy, N. J.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—Answered by the Erie Railway Company. A full description of hundreds of beautiful resorts can be had by applying at the offices of Erie Railway, Nos. 241, 401, 529, or 957 Broadway.
JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON'S ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
Open for the season June 8. Terms reduced for June and illustrated arrangements for the season. For particulars address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors, or apply at Grand Union Hotel, 4th av. and 42d st.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—A cool, healthy, delightful location, fifty miles via Erie Railroad; six miles and half miles, meets 9 A. M. train daily; return to town at 4:40. For illustrated circular address OLIVER CROMWELL.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A region of rare attractions and "delicious surprises." But five hours from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, GREAT NECK LANDING, Long Island; now open; easy of access by Steam-boat Seawanhaka, 4 P. M., from Peck slip; also Flushing Railroad; bathing, fishing. Address as above.

SUMMER BOARD ON NEWBURG HIGHLANDS.—Location cool and healthful; rooms large and airy; grounds shaded; extensive river view. Address Miss H. M. PARKHURST, Newburg, N. Y.

WARREN HOUSE,
WATERTOWN, CONN.,
GEO. A. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.
Send for circular.

SUMMER BOARD.

RYE, N. Y.
Location pleasant and cool; five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire of Station Agent.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK, 24TH ST., NORTH RIVER, UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.—SUMMER PROGRAMME.—Commencing SUNDAY, June 6, 1875. SUNDAYS, 10 A. M., LOWER BAY and ATLANTIC OCEAN. Fare round trip, 75c. MONDAYS, 9 A. M., (except July 5,) HUDSON RIVER to IONA ISLAND. Fare round trip, 75c. WEDNESDAYS, 9:30 A. M., (except June 16,) LONG BRANCH, via SANDY HOOK and New-Jersey Southern Railroad. Fare round trip, $1. SATURDAYS, 1 P. M., (except June 19,) LONG ISLAND SOUND. Grand Matinée, PROMENADE CONCERT. Fare round trip, 50c. Calling each day at foot Warren st., North River, quarter, and Fulton Ferry Dock, Brooklyn, half hour after starting. Returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Music every day by Downing's Ninth Regiment Band and Weber Grand Piano. Restaurant on board. Communication with all parts of the City by Twenty-third Street Crosstown cars. JULY 5, SPECIAL Grand Excursion to ATLANTIC OCEAN.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eagleswood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 394 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.
H. B. CROSBETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Sayers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Scows of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO. is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON,
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS,
WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

No. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, May 13, 1875.

We have associated ourselves this day as partners for the in the transaction of a Banking and Stock Brokerage Commission Business, under the firm name of CHASE & ATKINS.
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between DAVID ALLERTON, ARCHIBALD M. ALLERTON, and JOHN B. DUTCHER, under the firm name of ALLERTONS & DUTCHER, is dissolved this 1oth day of May, 1875, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said DAVID ALLERTON, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
New-York, May 10, 1875.
A. M. ALLERTON,
DAVID ALLERTON,
JOHN B. DUTCHER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.

House opened on a new plan. Elegantly-furnished floors or suites rented, without board; breakfast will be served in rooms to order if desired. Every appointment strictly first class. This plan, affording every comfort of a first-class hotel, being less expensive, is specially convenient for business men and members of clubs.

FAST 61ST ST.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMily, residing within 500 feet of the Park, would take one first-class family, giving them entire second floor, exclusive use of bath, &c., with private parlor if required; first class references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Choice of five rooms, with or without board, on third floor front; second floor, with bath adjoining; house and table first-class; transient boarders taken; reference required.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

ONE ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, SIX ROOMS, together or separate, and one hall room to let, with board, from June 8, in a family occupying their own house. No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family owning house would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—A SUPERIOR SUITE OF rooms, private table, (if preferred,) at Summer prices; liberal arrangements to a permanent party; room for gentleman.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 350 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms on parlor floor; also large room and hall room on third floor, with board; house, table, and location, first class.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 153 EAST 27TH ST.—ONE OR TWO nicely-furnished, cheerful rooms to rent, without board, to gentlemen; private family; comfortable home afforded; references.

UNUSUALLY COOL, ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, with board; location just west of Broadway; quiet; very convenient to business and places of amusement; references. Call at No. 36 East 12th street.

PARTIES DESIRING TRANSIENT ACCOMmodations in the City, or board in the country, among the mountains or by the sea.
E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—A CHOICE SUITE OF apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, with bath-room attached, and with private table; first class in every particular.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, handsomely furnished, to let, together or separately, with or without board; also room for a gentleman, without board; terms moderate.

GENTLEMEN WILLING TO PAY A FAIR price, and desiring handsome accommodations, can find them at No. 62 West 17th st. References exchanged.

NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.

An entire floor, either as a private apartment, or for business, with baths. Breakfast if desired.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—SUMMER BOARD WITH pleasant rooms, near depot. Address Post Office Box No. 719, Plainfield, N. J.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., WINDSOR HOTEL block.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen. References.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—SUMMER BOARDERS wanted; furnished rooms to rent, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for the Summer, with board; also, table board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR—A handsome and fully-furnished cottage; barn, garden, shade, &c.; convenient to station and landing; desirable for private family, or with desirable accommodations for boarders. If satisfactory, "owner" would reserve room with board. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING board in a very pleasant and healthy locality, can have the best accommodations in a large and commodious house, with pleasant, shaded piazzas, lawns, &c., two

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ARRIVAL OF THE SWATARA.

THE STORY OF HER TRIP ON THE TRANSIT OF VENUS EXPEDITION AS TOLD BY HER OFFICERS—AUSTRALIAN ANIMALS AND BOTANICAL CURIOSITIES—LIST OF THE OFFICERS OF THE VESSEL.

The United States sloop-of-war Swatara, which left this port a year ago with the Transit of Venus Expedition, arrived here yesterday morning, and is now anchored off the Battery. Her officers give an interesting account of the expedition. On the voyage out an effort was made to land some of the astronomical party on the Island of Crozett, but the attempt failed in consequence of a fearful gale which prevailed at the time. The ship went from there to Kerguelen Land, or Desolation Island, where a party disembarked under Lieut. Commander Ryan. After a run across the Indian Ocean, the next place visited was Hobart Town, Tasmania, where Prof. Hartness and Capt. Raymond, who commanded the party which attempted to land at the Island of Crozett, were landed. On arriving at New-Zealand Prof. Peters and others went ashore, the vessel proceeding to Chatham Island, which is situated 600 miles to the eastward of New-Zealand, and upon which was left a party under Edwin Smith, of the United States Coast Survey. After the transit the Swatara revisited each of these places, taking on board all the parties and carrying them direct to Melbourne, from which port she started on the return voyage on March 1, stopping en route only at the Barbados.

During the entire cruise the Swatara performed the work of a three-years' cruise, having logged 35,000 knots since her departure from this port a year ago, and having sailed as far south as to be within 200 miles of the supposed Antartic Polar Continent. She brings all the valuable instruments used in the expedition, besides a large collection of Australian animals and botanical specimens. Among the former is a wambat, a diminutive bear; also, a ferocious little beast appropriately named Tasmanian devil, or, to give its scientific appellation, *dasyuris diabolis*. The collection also embraces several kangaroos, a small animal with claws like those of a mole and a snout resembling the bill of a duck, and a variety of other curious-looking creatures. A peculiar characteristic of the majority of the animals brought from Australia is a pouch for carrying their young. The botanical collection includes, among other strange specimens, about forty varieties of fern, one of which measures no less than twenty feet in height and two in diameter. A great portion of the route traversed by the Swatara, it is stated, was never before sailed over by an American war vessel. Her reception at such places was an enthusiastic one, and the officers speak in terms of high praise of the hospitable manner in which they were received by the English colonists, who very generously assisted the expedition in various ways. The Swatara will remain at her anchorage off the Battery until further orders. Yesterday she was visited by a number of persons, who were entertained with a view of the specimens on board.

The following are the officers of the vessel: Captain, Ralph Chandler; Lieutenant Commander, A. H. Wright; Lieutenants, George F. Wilkins, C. H. Stockton, J. J. Hunker, J. E. Pillsbury, and S. Shroder; Surgeon, Edward Kershner; Paymaster, George W. Long; Chief Engineer, J. W. Gardener; Assistant Engineer, J. W. Stevenson; Pay Clerk, Edwin Phillips; Captain's Clerk, Frank Ogston; Boatswain, Thomas Brown.

BASE-BALL AND CRICKET.

A GAME BETWEEN THE HARTFORDS AND MUTUALS IN BROOKLYN—THE HARTFORDS WIN BY A SCORE OF 3 TO 1.

A large crowd of spectators gathered on the Union grounds in Brooklyn, yesterday, to witness the third contest between the Hartfords, of Hartford, Conn., and the Mutuals, of New-York City. The remarkable game of May 24, in which the score stood 1 to 0, had led to an unusual degree of interest in this game, and fully 6,000 people were present yesterday. The game was called at 3:25, and the Hartfords took the lead with some brilliant batting, making two runs at their first inning. From that time to the end the game was evenly played by both clubs, and although each side did their best, neither scored more than one run each during the remainder of the game. The contest was marked by some very fine pitching. The game was won by the Hartfords, the score standing 3 to 1 at the close. Following is the score:

HARTFORDS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	MUTUALS.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Allison, c.	1	2	2	Start, 1st b.	0	1	12
Burdock, 2d b.	0	2	5	Holdsworth, s. s.	0	0	0
Carey, s. s.	0	1	0	Nelson, 2d b.	0	0	1
Cummings, p.	1	1	0	Booth, r. f.	0	1	3
York, l. f.	0	0	2	Gerhardt, 3d b.	0	1	3
Ferguson, 3d b.	1	1	4	Hicks, c.	1	1	3
Remsen, c. f.	0	1	4	McGee, c. f.	0	1	1
Harbridge, 1st b.	0	1	4	Gedney, l. f.	0	0	3
Bond, r. f.	0	1	0	Matthews, p.	0	1	1
Total	3	9	27	Total	1	6	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Hartfords	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3
Mutuals	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Umpire—Mr. Boyd, of the Atlantic Club.
Earned runs—Hartfords, 1; Mutuals, 0.
Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.
First base by errors—Hartfords, 2; Mutuals, 4.

A game of base-ball was played in Philadelphia yesterday between the Athletics and the Philadelphias. Ten innings were played, and the Athletics were victorious by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Athletics	4	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	8—16
Philadelph's	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—8

The game of base-ball in Washington, yesterday, between the New-Haven and Washington Clubs, resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
New-Haven	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	2	1—9
Washington	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—2

CRICKET MATCH ON STATEN ISLAND.

A game of cricket was played yesterday at Staten Island, between the first "eleven" of the local club and the St. George Club, of this City. Many ladies and gentlemen were present throughout the game, and much satisfaction was evinced at the fine display made by the two clubs. Following is a full score of the game:

ST. GEORGE.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Bance b. b. w. Brewster	0	b. Brewster	7
Moeran c. Gardner b. M. Eyre	8	b. Roberts	0
Sleigh c. and b. Brewster	8	b. Brewster	0
Cashman b. Brewster	0	b. Brewster	0
Bowman c. Subs b. M. Eyre	2	b. Brewster	2
Giles, not out	17	c. Gardner b. Brewster	5
Soutter b. M. Eyre	2	b. Gardner	4
Harcombe b. Brewster	5	b. Brewster	1
Tee b. Brewster	0	hit wicket, b. Gardner	1
Whitlock b. Lee	0	not out	1
Merrell b. Lee	2	b. Brewster	0
Extras	1	Extras	11
Total	45	Total	32

Fall of Wickets.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Totals.
First inning	0	16	16	16	22	25	34	34	35	45	45
Second inning	14	15	18	21	27	28	29	30	31	32—32	—77

STATEN ISLAND.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Davis, b. Soutter	0	b. Soutter	5
Gardner, c. Cashman	9	c. Morrell, b. Giles	1
Brewster, l. b. w. Soutter	1	c. Bance, b. Giles	0
Luske, b. Soutter	3	b. Moeran	6
Lee, b. Cashman	0	run out	4
Romilly, b. Soutter	4	b. Moeran	0
Phipp, b. Soutter	4	b. Giles	7
Adams, c. Bowman, b. Soutter	0	b. Moeran	0
M. Eyre, c. Giles, b. Soutter	0	b. Moeran	2
Seager, c. Tee, b. Soutter	2	not out	3
Roberts, not out	2	run out	0
Extras	12	Extras	1
Total	37	Total	27

Fall of Wickets.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Totals.
First inning	0	8	17	17	17	26	31	31	32	37—37	
Second inning	1	3	7	14	19	20	20	26	29—29	—66	

Umpires—Messrs. Vinton and J. Smith.
Time of game—Five hours and thirty minutes.

A PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

CONTRADICTORY VERSIONS OF THE AFFRAY—CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED MAN.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning Charles L. Boehm, of No. 32 Avenue A, was shot in the left breast by John Cowan, of No. 141 Mulberry street, and fatally injured. There are several versions of the circumstances which led to the shooting. It appears that, on Sunday, a girl named Mary Meaghan, of No. 537 Fifth street, in company with a female friend of hers, took an excursion to Coney Island. Cowan, whom they met there, volunteered to see them home, and they accepted his offer. On arriving at her home, so she states, they found Boehm lying on the stoop drunk and asleep. She told Cowan not to disturb him as she could easily pass over him and up-stairs. In attempting to do so, however, she hit him on the head with her heel. He immediately started up and abused her roundly, using the most abominable language. Cowan remonstrated with him, and, finally, the two men clenched and fought. They struggled from the stoop to the middle of the street, and, becoming frightened, she called loudly for help. During the struggle a pistol was fired and Boehm fell to the ground, but she could not say who fired the shot. Cowan's story corroborates the above, but he declines to say whether he fired the pistol or not, and states that Boehm struck him with a bottle. There is no doubt on this point, however, as the pistol, with one chamber discharged, was found near the scene of the scuffle.

Boehm's version of the affair is that, being employed as driver by Mr. A. Scheffler, of No. 535 Fifth street, he was sitting on the stoop at 2:30 o'clock waiting for the establishment to open that he might go to work. He heard a noise in the hallway of No. 537, and on opening the door saw Cowan and the girl Mary Meaghan, engaged in an altercation. Immediately on seeing him Cowan rushed out and grappled with him. During the struggle Cowan pulled out a revolver and fired, striking him, Boehm, in the left breast. Officer Little, of the Seventeenth Precinct, hearing the firing, ran up and arrested both Cowan and Mary Meaghan. The wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a very dangerous condition. It is thought that he cannot recover from his injuries. Cowan was brought before Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and committed to await the result of Boehm's injuries. The girl Meaghan furnished $500 bail to appear as a witness when called on. Cowan was formerly an usher and ticket-taker in the Bowery Theatre, and was known by the soubriquet of "Hickory."

CREEDMOOR.

CLOSING MATCHES OF THE SPRING MEETING—A FINE DISPLAY OF MILITARY MARKSMANSHIP—A LARGE ATTENDANCE—RESULTS OF THE SHOOTING.

The closing matches of the Spring meeting of the National Rifle Association took place at Creedmoor yesterday. The attendance was considerably larger than on the two previous days, although the absence of National Guardsmen in uniform was generally remarked. Although the conditions of the matches did not require the contestants in uniform belonging to the National Guard to be members of the National Rifle Association, there were less than a dozen of that class present, and they were representatives of only four regiments—the Eighth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and the Twenty-first Regiment of Poughkeepsie. Among the prominent officers present were Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townsend, Inspector General John F. Woodward; Brig. Gen. W. G. Ward, of the First, and Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar, of the Second Brigade; Col. Richard Vose, of the Seventy-first; Lieut. Col. Hitchcock, of the Ninth; Col. Camp, of the Twenty-second, and Col. Roehr, of the Thirty-second Regiments. Among the civilians were Mr. E. H. Paddock and Mr. Shaler. The weather was fine, and the wind, although at times somewhat gusty, did not seriously interfere with shooting. Major H. H. Parker and Col. C. B. Mitchell, of the First Division Staff, officiated as range officers, and a squad of soldiers from the United States Engineers at Willett's Point were engaged as "scorers" and police officers. The latter enjoyed an easy position, however, as the large crowd present was perfectly orderly. The first match had been announced to commence at 10:30 A. M., but it was 11:35 o'clock before the gun was fired as a signal for the opening of the contest. The conditions of the match permitted the use of military rifles; distance, 200 yards: position, standing; two sighting and seven scoring shots.

The prizes offered were a building lot at Creedmoor valued at $200; a life membership, and cash to the amount of $25; a silver medal or cash, $20, and eight cash prizes ranging from $15 to $3. There were 101 entries. At the conclusion of the match it was found that several "ties" existed, which, according to the new rules, were decided by allowing the parties "tying" to each fire one shot. The scores of Col. Scott and Lieut. Hofele, of the Eighth Regiment, were alike, and on shooting off Col. Scott made an "outer" and Mr. Hofele an "inner." The latter therefore took precedence. J. H. Stearns and Capt. H. B. Smith tied on a score of 25, and on shooting off the former recorded a "bull's eye" and Capt. Smith an "inner." Six contestants tied on the score of 23 and shot off, placing them in the order shown by the scores. Mr. W. J. Carmichael also made a seventh score of 23 but as he could not be found when the "ties" were decided, the shooting proceeded without him. He afterward entered a protest against the action of the range officer, which was the subject of a special meeting of the Executive Committee. The latter, however, disallowed his protest, upon the ground that he should have remained on the range until the ties were decided. Following are the best scores in detail, the highest attainable number being thirty-five:

Lieut. F. W. Hofele	4	3	5	2	3	5	4—26
Col. G. D. Scott	4	3	4	4	3	5	3—26
J. H. Stearns	3	3	5	3	5	3	3—25
Capt. H. B. Smith	4	3	5	2	4	5	2—25
W. Beavan	4	5	3	0	4	3	5—24
E. H. Sanford	2	4	2	5	5	3	2—23
John Corry	5	4	3	4	3	4	0—23
Gen. T. S. Dakin	3	4	2	3	2	5	4—23
J. L. Price	3	4	4	4	3	3	2—23
J. T. B. Collins	3	4	3	3	3	4	3—23
J. J. Meagher	3	5	2	3	3	2	5—23
W. J. Carmichael	3	2	5	2	2	4	5—23
W. G. Carson	3	2	2	4	3	5	3—22
H. Douglas	3	3	4	3	3	4	2—22
A. Anderson	4	3	3	3	3	3	3—22
R. Pitcher	4	0	3	5	4	3	3—22
Col. H. A. Gildersleeve	3	2	4	2	2	3	5—21
Thomas Lloyd	3	4	3	3	3	2	3—21
T. L. Camerden	2	4	0	4	5	2	4—21
B. A. Collins	4	2	3	2	4	2	3—20
Capt. J. J. O'Kelly	2	3	2	2	3	3	5—20
Samuel Clark	2	5	2	2	2	4	3—20
W. J. Douglas	2	2	5	2	3	2	4—20
J. H. Fisher	2	4	3	3	3	0	5—20
A. Wood	4	4	4	4	0	2	2—20
T. J. Fagan	3	5	2	5	3	0	2—20
G. W. Smith	3	3	3	3	0	5	3—20
J. A. Gee	2	2	3	2	3	4	3—19
Col. G. W. Wingate	0	3	2	3	2	4	5—19
Capt. S. V. Healy	3	0	3	3	3	5	2—19
W. E. Dodge	2	2	3	4	4	4	0—19
J. B. Holland	4	5	2	0	4	2	2—19
W. Robertson	4	0	3	3	3	2	3—18
T. R. Murphy	2	3	3	2	3	3	2—18
A. J. Hennion, Jr.	2	2	4	2	3	5	0—18
J. H. Cowperthwaite	2	2	3	0	4	2	4—18
Capt. Edward Barker	3	3	3	3	3	0	3—18
W. Stuart	0	2	4	3	3	3	3—18
Lieut. Col. J. Rueger	2	0	3	3	2	3	4—17
A. J. Roux	0	4	0	2	4	3	4—17
D. T. Kennedy	2	3	3	3	2	0	4—17
Capt. Joseph Ross	0	2	5	3	5	2	0—17
P. A. Hardy	3	4	0	0	3	4	3—17
Major Joseph Holland	2	0	2	5	2	2	3—16
A. Pyle	2	4	3	3	0	0	4—16
C. F. Robbins	0	2	0	4	4	3	3—16
J. W. Gardner	0	4	2	0	0	5	5—16
E. W. Watkins	0	0	2	4	4	0	5—15
E. H. Madison	3	4	3	3	0	0	2—15
T. M. Henderson	4	2	3	0	2	2	2—15
Lieut. Charles Heizman	2	3	5	3	0	0	2—15
Philip Klein	0	0	2	3	4	3	3—15
R. B. Malloy	0	5	3	2	2	3	0—15
M. Morris	2	3	0	3	2	0	4—14
H. S. Jewell	2	2	3	5	0	0	2—14
H. W. Nordbruck	3	0	4	0	0	5	2—14
Capt. J. G. Story	0	3	0	0	2	4	4—13
L. Cass	2	4	4	0	3	0	0—13
R. E. Perkins	0	2	0	3	4	4	0—13
Capt. W. C. Reddy	0	2	4	2	3	0	2—13
L. Haubenestel	2	2	2	4	3	0	0—13
Capt. A. L. F. Deyo	0	0	2	2	3	2	3—12
H. B. Dominick	2	2	3	0	2	3	0—12
Adjt. W. H. Murphy	0	2	0	3	3	2	2—12
Otto Schneelock	0	3	2	0	3	2	2—12
F. Carpenter	3	0	0	0	4	3	2—12
Capt. J. T. Van Rausselaer	2	2	3	0	3	2	0—12
B. Dominick	0	0	4	3	2	3	0—12
Major H. H. Parker	0	0	0	4	0	3	4—11
H. H. Meday	0	0	2	0	2	5	2—11

An intermission next took place for luncheon, and at 2:45 o'clock a military long range match was contested. The distances covered were 500 and 600 yards; any position; weapon, any military rifle; two sighting and seven scoring shots. The prizes were a long range Remington Creedmoor rifle, with appurtenances complete, valued at $150; a telescope, valued at $80; a life membership in the National Rifle Association and cash, $25; and eight cash prizes from $30 to $5. There were 122 entries. All of the targets, from No. 1 to No. 20, were called into requisition at the first range, but a number failed to shoot at the second range, as it became apparent that they were not likely to approach the winning scores. Messrs. Lindsay, Wood, and Collins tied on a score of 54; Col. Gildersleeve and Capt. H. B. Smith tied on a score of 53, and E. H. Madison, H. S. Jewell, and Capt. Van Rensselaer tied on a score of 52. These were decided by each shooting one shot as before, which resulted in placing Capt. Van Rensselaer twelfth in the list, as he missed the target. The best scores are appended, the highest attainable number being 70:

Names.	Yards.							Total.
A. Anderson	500	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—32
	600	4	5	5	3	4	5	3—29—61
W. S. Smith	500	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—32
	600	5	4	5	5	3	3	3—28—60
J. L. Price	500	5	4	3	5	3	3	3—26
	600	3	5	4	4	5	5	4—30—56
Gen. T. S. Dakin	500	3	5	5	5	4	5	5—32
	600	3	2	5	4	5	2	2—23—55
W. Lindsay	500	3	3	5	5	4	4	4—28
	600	3	4	5	3	5	4	2—26—54
J. T. B. Collins	500	5	4	5	5	5	5	3—32
	600	4	5	2	3	4	4	0—22—54
A. Wood	500	4	5	2	4	4	4	6—27
	600	4	4	5	2	5	3	4—27—54
Capt. H. B. Smith	500	4	4	4	5	4	3	3—27
	600	5	5	0	4	4	4	4—26—53
Col. H. A. Gildersleeve	500	3	4	4	5	4	4	4—28
	600	4	4	5	4	0	5	3—25—53
H. S. Jewell	500	3	4	3	4	3	5	4—26
	600	4	4	5	3	3	2	5—26—52
E. H. Madison	500	4	4	2	3	3	5	3—24
	600	5	4	3	5	3	3	5—28—52
Capt. J. T. Van Rensselaer	500	4	4	4	5	4	2	5—28
	600	3	3	5	4	3	3	3—24—52
W. G. Carson	500	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—29
	600	2	4	3	4	4	2	3—21—50
J. H. Stearns	500	3	5	4	4	4	3	0—23
	600	4	3	2	4	3	4	5—25—48
Major Henry Fulton	500	4	5	3	3	3	3	4—25
	600	4	3	4	3	2	4	3—23—48
F. S. Gardner	500	2	5	3	5	5	4	5—29
	600	4	0	3	0	4	4	3—18—47
A. J. Roux	500	4	2	3	3	3	5	0—20
	600	5	4	3	4	3	5	2—26—46
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	500	3	3	5	4	3	5	4—27
	600	5	5	0	4	3	3	4—19—46
Col. G. W. Wingate	500	0	4	3	4	5	3	3—22
	600	5	2	5	4	3	2	3—24—46
W. F. Edmundstone	500	2	5	3	5	5	3	0—23
	600	3	3	3	3	2	3	0—17—40
T. R. Murphy	500	5	3	4	5	4	0	2—23
	600	0	4	5	3	2	3	0—17—40
J. J. Meagher	500	5	4	3	4	4	4	0—24
	600	3	2	2	0	3	4	2—16—40
B. A. Collins	500	4	0	3	4	5	2	4—22
	600	3	0	3	5	4	2	0—17—39
H. Douglas	500	4	3	5	0	3	4	3—22
	600	5	3	2	3	2	0	2—17—39
H. B. Dominick	500	2	3	3	3	2	3	5—21
	600	4	4	0	3	5	0	2—18—93
F. H. Holton	500	4	3	0	2	2	4	4—19
	600	4	3	3	0	5	0	5—20—39
W. J. Douglas	500	2	5	3	5	2	4	0—21
	600	0	3	5	0	2	3	4—17—38
W. Beavan	500	0	4	3	2	3	5	4—21
	600	0	2	3	4	0	3	4—16—37
B. Dominick	500	4	4	4	3	3	2	0—20
	600	2	5	2	4	0	0	3—16—36

The officers' subscription match was abandoned, as the funds subscribed for the match did not warrant the purchase of any prizes of sufficient value to make the contest interesting. The American "team" will practice on the range to-day.

YACHTING.

SPRING REGATTA OF THE PERTH AMBOY YACHT CLUB—TEN ENTRIES AND A CLOSELY-CONTESTED RACE—THE CHEEMANN THE WINNER.

The Spring regatta of the Perth Amboy Yacht Club came off yesterday over the triangular course in the Raritan Bay. The entries were ten in number; six being sloops of the first class over twenty-five feet long, and four of the second class under those dimensions. The following is a list of the respective yachts, with their length over all, and the names of the owners: Class 1—No. 1, The Lizzie, 29 feet 4 inches, E. P. Miller; No. 2, the Cynthia, 25 feet 4 inches, E. P. Miller; No. 3, the Staten Island, 25 feet, John Brown; No. 4, the Cheemann, 25 feet 6 inches, F. W. Meeker; No. 5, the Josie, 27 feet 9 inches, Augustus B. Smith; No. 6, Ocean Spray, 27 feet 7 inches, C. White. Class 2—No. 7, J. F. Morris, 17 feet 2 inches, J. F. Morris; No. 8, the Kitty Maginn, 21 feet 6 inches, J. S. Kearney; No. 9, the So So, 15 feet 5 inches, W. P. Boggs; No. 10, the Chi Psi, 10 feet 4 inches, Vice Commodore Frank Scott. For several hours before starting the betting was quite animated, the Cheemann being the favorite in the first class, and the Chi Psi in the second. The total distance sailed by first-class boats was twenty-one and a half miles, and by second-class boats twelve miles. In starting a time allowance of two minutes per foot was made in favor of the shorter boats. At 10:30 the first gun was fired, and the yachts passed the first stake-boat in the following order: Ocean Spray, Lizzie, Staten Island, Josie, Cynthia, Cheemann, J. F. Morris, Kitty Maginn, So So, Chi Psi. The squadron was accompanied by the steam-yachts Annie Laurie and Raritana and the propellers William and Little, carrying the officers of the club, members of the press, and spectators. The wind at the start was north-east, but before the first-class boats reached the stake-boat the wind shifted to south-east, giving the second-class boats a fair wind while their larger competitors had the breeze dead ahead. Before reaching the East Point buoy the positions at starting were materially changed, and on passing that point the boats led each other in the following order: The Cheemann first, the Ocean Spray second, the Lizzie third, and the Staten Island fourth. Several miles further on the Cheemann passed the Great Kill buoy at 3.04 P. M. At East Point, the terminal point for second-class boats, the Chi Psi passed the buoy at 3:35. From this point home the Cheemann steadily increased her lead to more than a mile, passing the home stake-boat at 4:21 P. M. The other boats arrived in the following order: The Chi Psi, 4:37; the Ocean Spray, 4:41, the So So, 4:46; the Kitty Maginn, 4:46½, and the Josie, 4:47. The time of the other second-class boats was not recorded. On the arrival of the boats at the Club-house dock, the prizes, two silver cups of appropriate patterns were presented to the owners of the winning yachts. The second prize was awarded to the Chi Psi, which won the race for the second-class boats on a time allowance of seven minutes.

The following are the officers of the club for the current year: Commodore, William Bell; Vice Commodore, Frank Scott; Secretary, William Boggs. Mr. A. Foster Higgins acted as Referee during the race.

CRUISE OF THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

The Atlantic Yacht Club, under command of Commodore George A. Thayer, opened its season yesterday with a pleasure cruise. The boats started from the waterline near the foot of Court street, Brooklyn, soon after 10 A. M., and proceeded to the lightship, returning during early evening. As has been the custom with this club on the opening day, the owners of yachts placed their craft at the disposal of those who are members, but are not now owners of yachts, and the result was, as usual, a full turnout of the yachtmen and as many of their friends as could be comfortably accommodated.

The following yachts were brought into service and made the cruise: Schooners—The Triton, Com. George A. Taylor; Agnes, Vice Com. L. A. Fish; Ariel, W. L. Swan; Eddie, John A. Monsell; Idler, Samuel J. Colgate; Mystic, W. G. Creamer; Nettie, Rev. George H. Hepworth; Peerless, J. R. Maxwell; Vision, George H. Seeley. Sloops—Orion, Rear Com. William Cooper; Anna, William A. Cummings; Barbara Frietchie, John H. Rhodes; Nellie G., George E. Man; Flyaway, V. B. Livingston; Dream, Jacob Cole: Gypsy, C. C. Eyre; Genia, Sheppard Homans; Josephine, Sidney V. Lowell; Kaiser Wilhelm I., W. E. Greenleaf; Recreation, George A. Weber; Madcap, J. R. Busk; Maria, R. H. Huntley; Flora, Rev. H. M. Scudder; Undine, William C. Fowler; Caprice, R. S. Church; Libbie B., S. L. Blood; Lottie, William H. H. Beebe; Ada, George B. Moffat; Vanita, A. H. Farrington; Marguerite, C. T. Pierce; Petrel, John S. Beecher.

As the cruise was one of pleasure rather than of racing, and as "shortest time" was not the chief of the objects aimed at by the yachtmen, there were no time-notes made with sufficient accuracy to warrant recording. They got away with a fair wind, which, however, slackened for a time after the first hour out, but on the return there was a good pleasure-wind all the way. The yachtmen promise that during the annual regatta, which is dated for June 22, there will be quicker sailing and more of sportsmen's sport.

THE MASONIC CELEBRATION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DECORATIONS OF THE TEMPLE—COMPLETION OF THE PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS—DISTINGUISHED GUESTS WHO WILL BE PRESENT.

The decorations in the interior of the Temple, which were finished yesterday, are well chosen and artistically designed. They are confined to the vestibule, on the first floor. The inner gate of the Temple, facing the grand staircase, is draped with a superb silken national flag suspended at either side by lambrequins of purple, trimmed with heavy bullion fringe. In the centre is placed a purple shield bearing the square and compass and symbolic letter "G" in gold, surmounted by a splended stuffed specimen of the American eagle. Silken streamers of red, white, and blue radiate from the eagle's bill to the doorways at either side of the vestibule. The window facing the gallery immediately over the main entrance is heavily draped in purple and gold, relieved by the Stars and Stripes, tastefully arranged, the whole being surmounted by a stuffed eagle, forming, as over the gate, the centre of a cluster of streamers, extending at either side to the door of the Grand Master's Room, and southern entrance to the Grand Lodge Room. The entrances to the Grand Lodge and other rooms are all draped with purple and gold, and the Stars and Stripes, to match the gateway and window. The decorations on the exterior of the building will consist of a display of flags and pennants from the cupola, and the draping of the main entrance on Twenty-third street with national flags, surmounted by a golden eagle with outstretched wings. Over the entrance will be placed a large picture of Washington, appropriately draped. The decorations within the Grand Lodge Room will consist mainly of choice floral devices in the Grand East. The inscriptions on the handsome slab in the exterior of the western wall of the Grand Lodge Room, commemorating the building of the Temple, are now complete, but the tablet will not be unrolled until the dedication. The preparations for the banquet at Irving Hall in the evening are also complete, and the event will undoubtedly be in keeping with the imposing ceremonies of the day. The hall will be handsomely draped with flags, banners, and draperies of purple and gold, and the tables will be decorated with flowers.

The Grand Lodge met last night to rehearse the dedicatory services, and will repeat the rehearsal to-day. A successful musical rehearsal was also held, under the direction of Prof. Albert S. Caswell, who presided at the organ. The performers consist of forty choristers and thirty-six musicians. Among the pieces executed were odes by Dr. Damrosch, Conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society, and Harrison S. Millard, and a grand Te Deum by Prof. Caswell.

Grand Master Thorne yesterday received from Mrs. William C. Barnes, of Mount Vernon, a very old Masonic pitcher, presented to the Temple by that lady in memory of her late husband, William C. Barnes, of White Plains. The pitcher, which was sent from England to this country about fifty years ago, is over 200 years old. It is a common delf pitcher, nearly covered with Masonic symbols, and bears the following inscription:

"The world is in pain, our secrets to gain,
But still let them wonder and gaze on,
For they ne'er can divine
The word or the sign
Of a Free and Accepted Mason."

Manhattan Commandery No. 31, under command of Sir Knight William A. Blanck, will at 4 P. M. to-day receive at the foot of Cortlandt street the Maryland Commandery No. 1, the Baltimore Commandery No. 2, the Monumental City Commandery No. 3, together with the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland. Also Columbia Commandery No. 2, of Washington, D. C. On the arrival of the guests a salute will be fired by Capt. Klein's Battery, and bells will be rung. Visitors will be escorted to their quarters at the St. Nicholas Hall, and to-morrow evening will be the recipients of a banquet and ball at Tammany Hall, tendered by their guests.

Columbia Lodge No. 1, of this City, under command of Dr. Walter W. Fleming, will receive to-day the Monroe and the Cyrene Commanderies, of Rochester; Palestine Commandery, of Connecticut, and Damascus Commandery, of Newark. At 1 P. M. to-day the Detroit delegation will land at the foot of West Twenty-third street instead of at Courtlandt street as erroneously stated.

Philadelphia Commandery No. 2, visit New-York as the special guests of Morton Commandery No. 4, of this City. They assemble at the Old Masonic Temple in Philadelphia, at 11:30 A. M. to-day, and depart in a special train at 1:40 P. M. At Newark they will be received by a deputation from Morton Commandery, who will accompany them on the route, and that commandery will receive them on their arrival at Jersey City, and escort them to their quarters at the Sturtevant House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street. They will be accompanied by the Liberty Cornet Band, and will number 200 members. The magnificent banner, presented to this commandery by Mrs. Dr. Goddard, will be carried in the procession.

The committee of York Commandery, No. 55, K. T., appointed with power to make all necessary arrangements for the dedication, request Sir Knights to assemble at Turne Hall, Fourth street, east of the Bowery, to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, sharp, where they will report to the commanding officer. Sir Knights will appear in full uniform, with fatigue cap suspended from the belt on the right hip. The commandery, with their band, will then proceed to the foot of Desbrosses street for the purpose of receiving their guests, St. John's Commandery, No. 9, stationed at Elizabeth, N. J., escort them to their place in line, when the commanderies report to the Division Marshal and take up the line of march designated by the General Committee of Arrangements. After the parade is dismissed the commandery and their guests will proceed to Turne Hall, where a collation will be provided, after which the Sir Knights will be dismissed, to assemble again at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of participating in a banquet. The commandery will then escort their guests to the foot of Desbrosses street, and be dismissed.

Washington Lodge will hold a festival communication to-night at their hall, No. 289 Bleecker street, when the original apron and scarf worn by Washington will be worn by the presiding officer. A large attendance of visitors will be present, including a deputation from Metropolitan Lodge, accompanied by William Fowler, 32°, its Worshipful Master, who will participate in the interesting ceremonies of the evening.

The following prominent Masons, a number of whom called on Grand Master Thorne yesterday, have signified their acceptance of the invitation of the Grand Lodge to be present at the dedicatory services to-morrow:

Arkansas—R. W. R. L. Dodge, G. T.; George E. Dodge, D. G. M.
Connecticut—W. W. Lee, G. M.; Edmund B. Rowe, G. S. W.; Dwight Phelps, G. J. W.
Delaware—P. J. Almond, G. M.
Florida—Enos Wasgate, G. S. W.
Georgia—James M. Mobley, D. G. M.; R. M. Smith, G. R.
Illinois—George E. Loundsberry, G. M.; John F. Burrill, G. S.
Indiana—Daniel McDonald, D. G. M.
Kansas—Owen A. Bassett, G. M.; John H. Brown, G. S.
Kentucky—John H. Leathers, D. G. M.
Massachusetts—Percival L. Everett, G. M.; Charles A. Welch, D. G. M.; William J. Sawin, G. S. W.; Lucius W. Lovell, G. J. W.; John McLelland, G. T.; Sereus D. Nickerson, P. G. M.
Maryland—J. H. B. Latrobe, G. M.; Francis Burns, D. G. M.; John S. Tyson, G. S. W.; C. E. Hayward, J. G. W.; J. H. Medeiry, G. S.; W. Abrahams, G. T.; J. Morrison Harris.
Minnesota—Charles Griswold, G. M.
New-Jersey—W. A. Pembroke, G. M.; M. B. Smith, D. G. M.; J. C. Fitzgerald, J. G. W.; Charles Bechtel, G. T.; Joseph H. Hough, G. S.; William S. Whitehead, G. R.
New-York—Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, W. Greenfield Pote.
North Carolina—R. W. Lassiter, G. M.
Ohio—Sydney Moore, J. G. W.; John D. Caldwell, G. S.
Pennsylvania—C. H. Kingston, G. S.; Richard Vaux, G. R.; H. C. Howell.
Rhode Island—N. Van Slyck, G. M.; Charles R. Butler, D. G. M.; Thomas Vincent, G. S. W.; Henry W. Rugg.
Vermont—E. C. Houghton, D. G. M.; Henry H. Smith, J. G. W.; L. B. Ingoldsby, G. R.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The eleventh semi-annual trotting meeting of the Saratoga Stable Association came off at Fleetwood Park yesterday, and was largely attended. Four events were decided, as follows:

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., May 31, 1875.—Sweepstakes, $200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. Peterson's b. m. Miss Drew	1	1	1
F. Lounde's b. m. Butcher Girl	2	2	2
C. Brown's b. m. Clara	3	3	3
G. Palmer's br. g. Harry	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	45	1:27	3:03
Second heat	45	1:28	3:03
Third heat	45	1:28	3:01

SAME DAY.—Eleventh semi-annual trotting meeting between horses stabled in the Saratoga livery stables; Class No. 1; mile heats; three in five; in harness.

A. S. Odell's s. g. Star Henry	4	3	2	1	1	1
H. Kelly's b. m. Belle Ray	1	2	1	4	5	3
J. Olcott's s. h. Whirlwind	2	1	3	3	4	2
W. Thom's b. g. Saratoga Boy	3	5	5	2	2	r.o.
J. L. Doty's s. g. Mortimer	5	4	4	5	3	r.o.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	43	1:18	2:41½
Second heat	39	1:17½	2:39
Third heat	39½	1:19	2:39½
Fourth heat	39	1:19	2:41
Fifth heat	39½	1:19	2:42½
Sixth heat	39	1:19	2:42

SAME DAY.—Class 2; mile heats; three in five, in harness.

H. Kelly's b. m. Pauline Lucca	1	1	2	1
W. Thom's bl. m. Gertrude	3	2	1	2
J. Rogers' b. g. Genuine	2	3	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:20	2:41
Second heat	41	1:21	2:42
Third heat	40	1:19	2:45½
Fourth heat	41¼	1:22	2:42½

SAME DAY.—Class 3—Mile and repeat, to wagon.

A. S. Odell's b. m. Christine Nilsson	1	2	1
E. Odell's br. m. Dot	2	1	3
M. Myer's bl. h. John Case, Jr.	3	3	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	45	1:28	2:58
Second heat	46	1:33	3:08
Third heat	44	1:29	2:56

BETTING-BOOKS ON THE JEROME PARK HANDICAP.

Messrs. Kelly, Bliss & Co., of the New-York Turf Exchange, opened books last night on the Fordham and Jockey Club Handicaps, to be run at the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club. The odds against the prominent entries are as follows:

FORDHAM HANDICAP—1¼ MILES.

Sanford's entries Preakness, Mate, Brigand	1½ to 1	Audubon	10 to 1
		Silk Stocking	12 to 1
		Inspiration	12 to 1
Bayminster	7 to 1	Kadi	12 to 1
Bonaventure	7 to 1	Osage	12 to 1
Survivor	8 to 1	Josie B.	12 to 1
Keene Richards	9 to 1	Mattie W.	12 to 1
Countess	10 to 1	Carlina	12 to 1
Lelaps	10 to 1	Huckleberry	12 to 1
Wild Idle	10 to 1	Australind	15 to 1
Dublin	10 to 1	King Pin	15 to 1
Spindrift	10 to 1	Linda	14 to 1
Cariboo	10 to 1	Edwin Adams	15 to 1

JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP—TWO MILES.

Sanford's entries—Preakness and Mate	2 to 1	Mattie W.	10 to 1
		Grinstead	10 to 1
		King Pin	12 to 1
Audubon	8 to 1	Linda	12 to 1
Countess	10 to 1	Persuader	15 to 1
Kadi	10 to 1	Dead Head	15 to 1
Wild Idle	10 to 1	The Hoaxer	15 to 1
Tubman	10 to 1	Carlina	15 to 1
Josie B.	10 to 1	Dublin	12 to 1

POOL-SELLING ON THE PROSPECT PARK RACES.

The Spring meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association begins to-day with two races, the 2:45 purse, which has eighteen entries, and the 2:26 purse, with twelve entries. With this programme a rare day's sport may be anticipated. The betting on these events last night at the Turf Exchange were as follows:

2:45 RACE.

Tornado Maid	$50	$75
Nettie Burlew	21	38
Beulah	15	22
Field	23	41
Total	$109	$176

2:26 RACE.

Sea Foam	$50	$30
Blanch	26	15
Field	30	21
Total	$106	$66

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

In the Sussex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Newton, yesterday, John Hughes, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, was called up for sentence. In pronouncing judgment, Judge Reed addressed a few remarks to the prisoner, in the course of which he characterized his crime as one of the most heinous and horrible that had ever come under his notice. He then sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, July 2, and solemnly invoked the mercy of God on the soul of the doomed man. Hughes, who up to the time of his trial had displayed a reckless spirit of defiance and bravado, seemed completely broken down, and trembled so much that he was scarcely able to maintain an upright position. The Sheriff conducted him back to the jail, and no one but his spiritual advisers and immediate relatives will be permitted to see him. The murder for which Hughes is to pay the penalty of his life is probably one of the most brutal on record. Hughes' wife had been an invalid for some time, and he resolved to get rid of her. One day, when she had been able to get up out of bed and was sitting in an arm-chair, he attacked her with an ax and almost literally chopped her in pieces. He then set fire to the house to conceal the traces of his crime, but the flames were discovered and extinguished before he had succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. His trial and conviction soon followed his arrest, and yesterday the last act but one of the terrible tragedy took place.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

William H. Hagar, aged forty-four, fell out of the fifth-story window of No. 2 Vandewater street and died instantly.

Jacob Kraus, of No. 122 Attorney street, fell off a scaffold on Friday and died from his injuries in St. Francis Hospital yesterday morning.

Angier H. Curtis died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday from injuries received by falling down-stairs at his residence, No. 159 Rivington street.

John Murphy, a bar-tender, employed at No. 268 Front street, accidentally fell on the sidewalk yesterday and fractured his left leg.

The steamer State of New-York is still ashore in the upper part of Hell Gate. A considerable portion of the cargo is said to be damaged.

Louis Montverd, an Italian, while at work at No. 439 Greenwich street, yesterday, was severely injured by a large stone falling on him.

James McGarvey, aged ten, and living at No. 237 West Thirteenth street, fell from a ladder at No. 2 Horatio street, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

The body of an unknown man about forty years old was found drowned at the foot of West Twenty-fifth street, yesterday evening, and taken to the Morgue.

Margaret McQuade, aged thirty-eight, and living at No. 388 Water street, attempted suicide yesterday evening by taking Paris green, which she had procured at Whelan's drug-store, No. 112 Cherry street. She was taken to the Park Hospital.

During a quarrel, yesterday evening, George Green, of No. 9 Varick street, was badly beaten about the head with a club by John Clary, of No. 41 Charlton street, who was arrested and locked up in the Fifteenth Precinct Station.

Thomas Hannifew, aged four years, and living at No. 17 New Chambers street, while playing in front of his residence yesterday, was run over by a lager-beer wagon and had his right arm and left leg broken.

The Inman steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool on May 20, and Queenstown May 21, and the new White Star steam-ship Germanic, with the same dates, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning, with mail news later by three days.

Charles C. Wilson, aged fourteen years, died yesterday at his residence, corner of Lexington avenue and Seventy-first street, from injuries received by having been thrown from a light wagon at Seventy-third street and Fourth avenue on May 28.

Caroline Spehr, aged six years, was run over in front of her parents' residence, No. 406 West Thirty-eighth street, yesterday, by an ice-cart driven by Wilbur Gould, of No. 317 West Thirty-fifth street, and was seriously injured. Gould was arrested.

James McCormick and Edward F. Sheridan, painters employed at No. 878 Broadway, became engaged in a quarrel while at work yesterday afternoon, and during the fracas which ensued Sheridan stabbed McCormick in the left breast with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound. Sheridan was arrested.

The bonded warehouses at Laight and Greenwich streets and at Leroy and West streets were open for a short time yesterday morning to enable Mr. John A. Bost to complete his examination of the cases of crapes, ribbons and silks belonging to Philip Schuloff & Co., and which were seized by the Custom-house authorities.

Humenato Aldama, a Mexican boy, about sixteen years old, was arrested on a charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit Mexican dollar on Joachim Henschel, keeper of a cigar store at No. 11 Rivington street. After being confined in a station all night, he was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday morning, and discharged, it having been ascertained that the dollar, although of a very suspicious appearance, was genuine.

Yesterday afternoon a quarrel occurred at the residence of John Lees, corner of Eighty-sixth street and the Boulevard, between Lees, who is nearly seventy years of age, and his son-in-law, Peter Darbey, of No. 278 Third avenue. During the quarrel Darbey fired two shots from a revolver at Lees. One of the bullets took effect in the old man's left shoulder, causing a dangerous wound. He was removed to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital. Darbey was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

BROOKLYN.

As it now stands, after being cut down by the Board of Estimate, the total amount of the city budget for 1876 is $5,765,856 78, and of the county budget $1,193,658.

About 4:30 o'clock this morning the body of a man was found floating in the water at the foot of Grand street. The body had been in the water for a long time, and very much decomposed.

Thus far about forty delegates have been appointed by the Sunday-schools of this city to the twentieth annual Convention of the Sunday-school Teachers' Association, to be held at Syracuse on June 8.

At a caucus of the Democratic Aldermen held yesterday, it was decided to non-concur in the nomination of Mr. Lemuel Burroughs for the office of Collector of Taxes. Mr. Burroughs is the present incumbent. Dominick Roche is spoken of by the Democrats for the office.

The magnificent new building of the Williamsburg Savings Bank at the corner of Broadway and Fifth street was thrown open to public inspection last evening, and many thousand people visited it, and expressed their admiration of its noble proportions and superior fittings.

In the United States Court yesterday Judge Benedict decided to give the plaintiff $100 in the suit of William Roberts against the schooner Jane E. Ridgeway for $500 for towage. On the night the steamer River Belle was burned at her pier in the East River the mate of the Jane E. Ridgeway, which was lying at the other side of the pier, offered the Captain of the tow-boat $500 to haul the schooner out in the stream. He subsequently denied that he had made such an offer. Judge Benedict said he believed the offer had been made, but in view of the fact that the schooner could have been saved even if she remained at the pier, and that the work of hauling her out did not occupy more than half an hour, he thought $100 was enough.

LONG ISLAND.

A new building is now in course of erection at North Islip, for the occupancy of the Young Men's Christian Association of that place.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of a Presbyterian Church at Amityville, where a site has already been donated.

Arrangements are being made by the authorities of Long Island City with the New-York Board of Health for the transfer of small-pox patients from the former city to Blackwell's Island.

The confidential clerk of the Flushing and North Side Railroad, who was recently arrested on charges of embezzlement, and subsequently bailed in $4,000, has been surrendered by his bondsmen, the $4,000 bonds having been refused.

David B. Bayles is building a three-decker ship, in his yard at Setauket, for Capt. James Davis, to be employed in the cotton trade between New-Orleans and Liverpool, with the following dimensions: Length of keel, 235 feet; on deck, 255 feet; beam, 48 feet; hold, 31 feet; tonnage, 3,800, carpenters' measurement, with carrying capacity of over 4,000 tons.

A meeting of the North Classis of Long Island of the Reformed Church was held yesterday at the Synod rooms, No. 34 Vesey street, Rev. William E. Davis, of Manhasset, presiding. The greater part of the session was occupied in the examination of James C. Garrettson for ordination, with a view of settlement over the Reformed Church of Queens. Algernon Mathews and Horace P. Craig were also examined for licensure.

The May anniversary and parade of the South Side Sunday School Union took place yesterday at Rockville Centre, the schools of that place, Freeport, Woodsburg, East Rockaway, and Pearsalls participating. After the usual exercises—addresses, music, &c.—in the churches, the procession moved over a route previously marked out, headed by a brass band of eighteen pieces, and under the direction of Mr. L. D. Simons as Grand Marshal. There were about 1,000 children in the procession.

STATEN ISLAND.

The annual charter election of New-Brighton will be held on the 8th inst., when Trustees will be chosen for the Second, Fourth, and Sixth Wards.

The new Board of Excise of the Town of Middletown will meet to-day at Gesser's Hotel, Stapleton, to receive and pass upon applications for license.

A panel of the grand and petit jurors to serve at the County Court and Court of Sessions, which will convene at the Court-house, Richmond, on the 22d inst., is to be drawn at the County Clerk's office on the 8th inst.

The Richmond County Board of Supervisors have as yet failed to elect a Police Commissioner in place of Mr. Barrett, whose term has expired, although they have made several attempts to do so, and it is possible that Mr. Barrett will hold over for another term.

Trains were run over the new Pennsylvania and Perth Amboy Railroad on Thursday last for the first time, one train from the coal mines consisting of 125 cars of coal, shipped from the company's great trestle-work docks on the Staten Island Sound, opposite Tottenville. The Directors of the road accompanied the train with a band of music and flying colors, and flags were displayed in many places at Tottenville, to which point it is expected the road will soon be extended, over a bridge.

The Jail Committee of the Visitation Committee for Richmond County have again petitioned the Board of Supervisors to set the prisoners under sentence in the County Jail at work breaking stone, and also to adopt a uniform style of prison clothing, believing that the effect of both would be highly beneficial.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday paid the semi-annual dividend of four per cent.

Two buildings were fired in Passaic last Sunday night, evidently by burglars. A horse was consumed and a man narrowly escaped from the flames. During the excitement a store was robbed.

The clergy and laity comprising the Episcopal Convocation of Newark will meet in Trinity Church to-day. The session begins at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Two boys, named George Lynch and James Powell, were caught in the act of breaking and entering Hughson's grocery store, on the corner of Plane and Warren streets, Newark, on Sunday evening, and were committed to the County Jail for trial. John Wilson, another burglar, was discovered in a grocery store on Springfield avenue and jumped out of the window, but was captured by Officer Collins. He was also committed for trial. Three other and unsuccessful attempts at burglary were made in Newark Saturday and Sunday night.

The young man found dead on the railroad track in Trenton, on Sunday last, is thought to be named Harrington, Gardiner, Wall, or Lane. He was in this city ten days ago and gave these different names. He said he was a graduate of Harvard College. His misfortune was intemperance, and suspicions of suicide exist. All agree that he was a young man of intelligence. He was about thirty-two years of age, was of fair complexion, and had blue eyes and small, soft hands. An inquest was held to-day, and a verdict rendered that he probably fell from one of the railroad trains.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Senator P. W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, is at the Windsor Hotel.

State Senator B. B. Strang, of Pennsylvania, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Gov. William B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Willis Phelps, of Springfield, Mass., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Past Grand Master C. G. Fox, of Buffalo, is at the Coleman House.

Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, of Albany, and Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia, and ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Pay Inspector W. W. Williams, Lieut. Commander C. H. Davis, Jr., and Dr. A. Hudson, United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Gen. A. L. Chetlain, of Chicago; Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, and Hamilton Harris, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A SCHOONER SUNK.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2:30 o'clock, the schooner Sagentuck, Capt. Hawkins, of Brookhaven, loaded with coal, and bound for Sag Harbor, while going up the East River struck the end of Pier No. 51. The collision stove a hole in her port bow, and her Captain, finding that she was filling fast, headed her to the foot of South Fifth street, Williamsburg, where she sunk in ten fathoms of water. The Captain and crew were rescued by Officers Skuse and Parks, of the River Police.

[Advertisement.]
THE MASONIC FRATERNITY are to appear with black hats on the occasion of the great celebration, and it will be very appropriate and becoming to continue the uniformity in Knox's style, as most of the craft now have the Knox Hat. Stores, No. 212 Broadway, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—Mrs. E. Boote, Mrs. Hatfield, Miss Hatfield, Prof. Vincent, Mr. Cremont, Mrs. Cremont, Sister Mary Joseph, James Tonry, G. Schumann, Charles Rushton, J. V. Pritchard, Mr. Bi Ganzoli, A. Downidy, H. L. Shannon, H. L. Hilton Green, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Duyff, Mrs. M. E. Downidy, Thomas Cronin, Mrs. R. Cronin, Samuel M. Warren, E. W. Bowditch, George B. Smyth, J. N. Baxter, William Sherrard, James Hudson, Cecil Rowson, Mrs. Clark and two children, Mrs. Perrote, Mrs. H. Hickman, John Just, Mr. Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Crawford.

In steam-ship Germanic, from Liverpool.—Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, Mrs. Odenheimer, Mrs. M. W. Howison, H. H. Taylor, Mrs. H. H. Taylor and child, William Anderson, James McDonald, Mr. Zimmern, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Grubb, M. M. Parraga, Miss Stahl, Mrs. Grubb, Sen., W. C. Rhinelander, W. Oakley, H. H. Whitney, H. Nourse, W. R. Matson, Frank Matson, Gen. Dow, W. A. Frazier, David Lisner, William Jones, Mrs. William Jones, W. C. Edwards, C. L. Ebeling, James Osborne, Mr. Randell, H. M. Hanna, Mrs. H. M. Hanna, Miss Hanna, Miss G. Hanna, Dr. C. B. Greenfield, Mrs. C. B. Greenfield, Thomas Massy, Capt. Dean, J. H. Sparks, Major Rossell, E. Lloyd, Mrs. Mary E. Bliss and servant, John Pitcairn, W. C. Carter, Hy Tastian, Malcolm Taylor, Mrs. E. J. Waddell, John Orpe, Robert E. Orpe, Alexander Harvey, Mrs. Alexander Harvey and infant, Master Alexander Harvey, Master Fred Harvey, Master Louis Harvey, Miss A. Harvey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:32 | Sun sets....7:24 | Moon rises...2:39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..5:22 | Gov. Island...6:11 | Hell Gate.....7:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............MONDAY, May 31.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, James Hand; Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brigs Lizzie H. Kimball, Lunt, St. Kitts, Lunt Bros.; Magdala, (Br.,) Rouse, Wilmington, N. C., John A. Janssen.

Schrs. Spartell, Crossman, Round Pond, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; R. C. Thomas, Crockett, Portsmouth, N. H., H. P. Brown; Thomas Watts, Curtis, Newburyport, Mass., John Boynton's Sons & Co.; B. F. Fellows, Smith, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Leith, Liverpool May 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. May 24, lat. 49 21, lon. 27 07, passed a British bark showing letters P C J F, (commercial code,) bound W.; 26th, lat. 45 30, lon. 40 52, a brig-rigged Dutch steam-ship, showing letters P J S F, (commercial code;) 27th, lat. 42 14, lon. 48 30, an iceberg, also several large pieces of ice just awash; same date, lat. 42 12, lon. 51 30, exchanged night signals with a Cunard steam-ship bound W.; 29th, lat. 41 38, lon. 60, passed the American steam-ship Illinois, bound E.

Steam-ship Germanic, (Br.,) Kennedy, from Liverpool, which arr. 30th, reports May 24, lat. 49 57, lon. 28 52, spoke bark Collector, standing N. N. W.; 27th, lat. 43 30, lon. 53 15, an Anchor Line steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship City Point, Fitzgerald, Charleston 6 ds., to C. C. Leary.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston May 23, via Key West 25th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Carnarvon Castle, (of London,) Robinson, 106 ds., with mdse. to Wills, Edmonds & Co.—vessel to W. D. Morgan. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 5, and crossed the equator May 6, in lon. 31 50. May 5, lat. 1 31 S., lon. 31 55 W., spoke schr. Penguin, from Santos, for Falmouth, 28 ds. out; May 25, lat. 33 N., lon. 72 W., spoke steam-ship Arbitrator, steering E. N. E.; 29th, at 6 A. M., off Cape Henry, saw steam-ship Hibernian, bound eastward.

Bark John F. Rottmann, Ray, Sagua May 21, with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Bark Luciano, Serra, (Ital.,) Cacace, Marseilles 46 ds., with mdse. to Jas. Henry—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 20.

Bark Argonaut, (Norw.,) Olsen, Christiania 49 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. April 30, lat. 49, lon 40, experienced a heavy gale from W. N. W., lasting several days.

Bark Georgietta, Small, Messina April 4, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co., vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar April 19.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Decker, Demerara and Port Spain 15 ds., with molasses and sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Fanny H. Jennings, Young, Cardenas May 19, with sugar, &c., to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig M. B. Nickerson, (of Advocate, N. S.,) ——, Ship Harbor, N. S., 10 ds., with lumber to D. R. DeWolf.

Schr. Oliver Schofield, Dissosway, Baltimore.

Schr. Ellwood Burton, Jarvis, Cienfuegos May 19, with sugar, &c., to order.

Schr. Harbison Hickman, Robinson, Cardenas May 14, with sugar, &c., to A. Dayton.

Schr. Mary J. Cook, Cook, Cardenas May 18, with sugar, &c., to order.

Schr. Henry H. Fisk, Wexon, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Elwood Doran, Warington, Baltimore.

Schr. Ida, Lewis, Boston, with granite.

Schr. Redwing, Rogers, Nantucket, with fish to J. G. Rogers.

Schr. Julia Newell, Clifford, Rockport, Me., with granite.

Schr. Flora A. Sawyer, Nutter, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Hannibal, Pendleton, Calais, with lath to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Pearl, Goldthwaite, Saco, Me., with heading to Wandell & Co.

Schr. Neptune Bride, Lindsley, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Gott, Bangor, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Ferris, Bristol.

Schr. J. W. Hall, Powell, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sunny Shower, Ward, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Laura, Knowles, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Florence, Matthews, Dighton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nellie Eaton, Ashford, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fred. Walton, Rich, Providence for Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. Voorhis, Goldsmith, Providence.

Schr. Terapin, Wooster, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Olive Avery, Gott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Huntly, Stokes, Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Ryder, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Billow, Washburn, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John H. Cole, Lewis, Boston.

Schr. Francis Edwards, Edwards, Boston.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Ward, Lynn.

Schr. Mary H. Tripp, Hubbard, Norwich.

Schr. W. D. B. Perlo, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Haze, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Hall, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Eagle, Robbins, Rockport, Me., with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. Bloomer, Wilson, Belfast, with staves to Master.

Schr. Flash, Reynolds, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Henrietta, Parker, Calais, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Tennessee, Phillsbury, Rockland, with lime to Master.

Schr. Lucy A. Orcutt, Hall, Rockland, Me., with granite to Master.

Schr. Pacific, Ginn, Rockland, with lime for Millbridge, N. J.

Schr. Eurotas, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. Leander A. Knowles, Chase, Baltimore.

Schr. Sarah and Lucy, Banker, Virginia.

Schr. Howard Williams, Collins, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, light S. E.; clear.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SMYRNA, May 29.—Sld. bark Geneva, Gorham, Boston.

BERMUDA, May 29.—Entered at the port of Hamilton May 22, schrs. S. J. Watts, Watts, from New-York, and Sally Franklin, Olson, from Philadelphia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 31.—Sld. for United States ports, Veronica, Caledonia, One, W. J. Lewis, G. M. Cairns, W. G. Putnam, Delphin, Sleipner, Saga, Capt. Nielsen, Inge, Australia, Lennie, Charles Purves, Etna.

Arr. from the United States on the 27th inst., Fven, Ilpotar.

Arr. on the 30th inst., Siberia, Cholula, Eliza Everett, Eos.

Also arr. Matilda.

PLYMOUTH, May 31.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Ladewig, from New-York May 20, for Hamburg, arr. here last night.

QUEENSTOWN, May 31.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Richmond, from New-York May 22, and the American Line steam-ship Indiana, Capt. Clark, from Philadelphia May 20, both for Liverpool, arr. here to-day, the former at 12 o'clock, noon.

MOVILLE, May 31.—The Allan Line steam-ship Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Quebec May 15, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY THE
FIRE IN OUR REPOSITORY, MAY 25.
Now for sale at a Great Sacrifice,
BY ORDER OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
OUR STOCK COMPRISES
10 GLASS-FRONT LANDAUS, 3 LEATHER-FRONT LANDAUS, 9 LANDAULETTES, 5 BROUGHAMS, 3 BERLIN COACHES, 6 COUPES, 10 FINE T CARTS, 15 EXTENSION-TOP PHAETONS,
3 SURREY CARTS, 10 LADIES' C SPRING PHAETONS, 20 LADIES' BASKET PHAETONS, 5 PHYSICIANS' PHAETONS, 10 BRETTS, 18 VICTORIAS, 15 CABRIOLETS, 11 COUPE ROCKAWAYS, 15 FINE SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS,
13 PARK PHAETONS, 12 LIGHT ROCKAWAYS, 60 PONY PHAETONS, 20 TOP BUGGIES, 14 DOWELL PHAETONS, 6 GEORGE IV. PHAETONS, 4 DOG-CARTS, 10 JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES.
Lined in Brown, Green, Claret, and Blue Goat Skins and Cloth.
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MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES,
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We shall give our usual guarantee for one year, the same as if we had no fire.

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